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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 89 BOMBAY· MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
15th April	Peesta ..	6296	B. I. Co's. sailing
18th "	Norman ..	7598	Govt. Transport proceeds direct from Port Said to Southampton
18th "	Nagova ..	6854	
21st "	Malta† ..	6064	Extra via Karachi
26th "	Karmala ..	8983	
27 h "	Takada† ..	6049	B. I. Co's. sailing
29 h "	Manora ..	7876	B. I. Co's. sailing
2nd May	Nankin ..	6853	
4th "	Morvada† ..	8193	B. I. Co's. sailing
10th "	Margha ..	7353	
17th "	Delta* ..	8088	

*Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few third class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen-berthed cabins and a limited number of third class hammock passages for men in the "Manora." Fare to London Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
15th April	Awara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
14th April	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
15th "	Lightning ..	Persian Gulf extra.
17th "	Dumra ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
18th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	18th April
Kinugawa Maru	No. 2 S. Sato	3208	4th April	15th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	25th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatake ..	8th April	17th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe ..	13th April	19th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura ..	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL — — Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL — — Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND — — Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Binjomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagcya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabaracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City.
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of Business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

HAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS,
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY."

Pekoe Fannings Tea (Pure) Rs. -/12 lb. Pure Coorg Ground Coffee 1/4 lb tin; Chancellor Typewriter Ribbon 2/-; Lion Carbons 1/- dez.; Conklin Self-filling Gold Pen No. 20—9/-, No. 30—10/8; Kaminia or Robinia Hair-oil -/14 bot; Mino Patent Safety Lamp (All-in-one) 1-4; Blackbird Fount Pen 3/12; Homeless Home Gramophone 35/-; Stenotyper (Shorthand Machine) 90/; National Standard Portable Typewriter No. 3 (latest features) 180/-; Coal Saver (for one ton) 1/-. Write for your needs, we will quote you.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, P. O. BOX No. 424, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK! MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

'Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER.
SILK.
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED"
SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, BOMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 3053.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 PACKAGES WIRE, TEA, RED AND BLUE PENCILS, RIVETS, NAILS, PAPER, PAINTS, CEMENT, MATCHES, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Posaka Shosen Kaisha the following goods:—

42 Packages Wire, Tea, Red and Blue Pencils, Rivets, Nails, Paper, Paints, Cement, Matches, Empty Bottles, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF CASES SCISSORS CIGARETTES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 16th April 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Marine Street opposite John Rebert"s workshop in Bonded warehouse on account of the concerned the following:—

6 cases Scissor Cigarettes.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Cases books, phonograph, dental cream, photo goods, axes, provisions, combs, cotton silk ribbon, embrocation, dry colour, sugar, bleached, medicines, rubber, bundles gold braid, coir yarn, carpets, kegs nails, paints, fire clay, coffee, empty cases and casks, etc., etc., 137 parcels, aniline dyes of various colours, German, Holland and Belgium make, and collection of stamps.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No 16. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME ARTISTIC FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, WEARLING APPARELS, ETC. OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. R. LEWIS.

Under instruction from C. H. B. Mitchell, Esq., the acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. R. Lewis, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will by Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Florence House at Apollo Bunder, handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining table dining chair, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drewers, iron beds, folding screens, rocking chairs, cane sofa, and chairs, long arm easy chairs, music stool, Mahogannized toapoys, round square and octagon tables, brass bowls, and ornaments, brass bases, wall ornaments, glass door cupboard, teakwood, partition screens, carved blackwood figures, wall brackets, pictures in frames, hatstand, head hicks, glassware, crockery ware and wearing apparel, etc.

The property of the late Mr. R. Lewis.

Property will be on view 40 days before sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME ARTICLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RIFLES, REVOLVER, CATRIDGE, EDUCATIONAL BOOKS, NOVELS, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF COL. B. CHAMBERS, MR. R. CEDRASCHI AND A MILITARY OFFICCER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, handsome article furniture consisting of mirrored sideboard, dressing chest of drawers, cupboards, day drawing rooms suite of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, arm chairs, marble top table, revolving book-case, square and round teapoys, towel horse, grand pictures, etc. Also one Winchester rifle, one single barrel rifle, one sporting rifle, catridges, educational books, novels, khaki uniforms, etc.

1 Revolver and cartridges.

The properties of Col. B. Chambers, Mr. R Cedraschi and a military officer.

CRAWFORD & CCO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF KANDIVLI NEAR THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY BORIVLI STATION.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Seth Premchand Jairam Sail by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Borivli the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with premises together with bungalows, chawls and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being (near Borivli) in the village of Kandivli, Taluka Salsette District Thana admeasuring about 4,335 square yards or there about bearing Survey No. 43 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by property of Gomtibai, widow of Dharamsey Pashvanee on or towards the North by the property of Keshav Shanker on or towards the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and on or towards the South by the property of Chunilal and the property of Khoji or the village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sinderella and Co., Attorneys for the Executors at their office Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 500 DRUMS "SANITAS" THE WELLKNOWN DISINFECTING FLUID.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Alexandra Docks, Shed No. H, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. P. Parekh and Co., ex. s.s. "Mandal."

G. P. P. 500 drums each 5 gallons "Sanitas" the well known disinfecting fluid of "The Sanitas Co." of England.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods cleared away next day of the sale on payment of the balance. Customs duty and dock charges will be paid by the buyer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No, 1285.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 14TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Deputy Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Store below the bridge at Mazagon consisting of lead broken pates, unserviceable wire of sorts, broken brass materials, unserviceable scraps of bronzewire and lead ledge cast iron and wrought iron.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

The above is on view.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of about 675 Tons Teak squares.

On THURSDAY, the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, both days at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Coy. will sell by Public Auction, at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Jani Vithal Ambaram and Coy., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers on account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. G. NAVALKAR.

280 Messrs. Wallace and Coy.'s Rangoon and Rangoon Indian First Class Teak squares marked Crown Star and Crown Star R. tons 199—47-9-11.

113 Messrs. Wallace and Coy.'s Rangoon and Moulmein Second Class Teak squares marked W.R.D., and W.D.M., tons 77—2-1-2.

938 Seth Miya Ahmed Gumanee Moulmein Teak squares' tons 396—47-3-11, consisting of:—

240 squares about 91 tons marked S. S.
59 squares about 66 tons marked C. M.
270 squares about 147 tons marked M.M.C.
218 squares about 51 tons marked A.M.R.
111 squares about 42 tons marked P.S.

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Furniture Mart.

8 Teak squares marked crown star R. about 4½ tons.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ....., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Grigaum Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

LOST,

LOST—BULL TERRIER PUP, near Kennedy Bridge, Sunday morning; 4 month's old, colour white, right eye blue. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 561A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

WANTED to make known that MEHTA & Co., Commercial Travellers, Lucknow, can represent and canvass orders in Northern India for Cloth manufacturing, Importing or any Concern. Terms invited. 2013

GOOD OPPORTUNITY and PROSPECTS for a smart boy just leaving school to enter a manufacturers' and importers office where general office work, typing, and Godown work can be learnt. Small commencing salary offered to a bright youth with good handwriting. Apply in own handwriting stating age to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2159

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

GENERAL CLERK with knowledge of typing required for invoicing and collection of cash. Good opportunity for a young man who desires to acquaint himself with office and bazaar work. Reference given to those able to offer security. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2160

WANTED—Ten energetic and influential CANVASSERS for the town of Bombay and ten throughout the Presidency to be divided into ten Circles by grouping together two or more Districts and States to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Directory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the CHIEF AGENT, 23-25, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2098

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN. Graduates of Bombay University and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8, plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to THE SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2165

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for Mill Write to CHIMANLAL KALLANDAS and CO., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2145

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 2150

WANTED—Experienced men for Glassware Factory for Manufacturing Glassware. Apply Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2157

WANTED URGENTLY.—A few experienced ACCOUNTS CLERKS on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month according to ability and experience. Apply to COMMANDANT, FOLLOWERS Central Depot, Kirkee with copies of certificates. Clerks with Military experience preferred. 2142

WANTED.—A CLERK on the non pensionable establishment of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division. None but qualified and experienced men need apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected, to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER C. C., Poona. 2167

WANTED—A SECRETARY with good knowledge of Law, management of Landed properties and other general affairs. Very good prospects to a capable man. Apply Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2137

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a High Class Hindu family, preference to a High Class Hindu with knowledge of Cooking, Needle work and general management of Home affairs. Apply Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2136

WANTED—A fully qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 200, free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials should come to the STATE SURGEON, Dhar 2140

MEDICAL OFFICER WANTED for State in Northern India as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, must at least be Graduate in Medicine. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and photo (which will not be returned), to Box No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2055

BANDSMEN WANTED for the 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass; also Flute, Clarinette, Cornet, Horn and Trombone players. Excellent prospects for ex-Army men. Minimum pay Rs. 30 per mensem, with extra allowances, etc Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Poona. 2051

PARSI LADS—WANTED: Refreshment Room Managers, and also shop assistants for an up-country firm. Knowledge of English essential, accounts preferable. Board and lodging provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and experience to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2058

DETECTIVE WANTED for a State in Northern India, must be smart and experienced. Apply with testimonials and photo (which will not be returned) mentioning caste, religion, nationality, etc. Salary according to qualifications in addition to handsome bonus for good work. Apply to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2056

WANTED—For the Broach City Municipality, a qualified SANITARY SURVEYOR on a salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10, cycle allowance. Selected candidate will be bound to serve for one year. Apply before 30th April, 1919, stating age caste, residence with copies of certificates to Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Broach, City Municipality. 2169

WANTED.—PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class for Civil duty in German East Africa. Those willing to accept appointments should apply to the undersigned for terms, etc., giving the date of their birth and the year in which they qualified themselves as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2164

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced young Hindu in want of a service in chemical laboratory or in a chemical factory. Apply Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2096

RARE EUROPEAN academical and scientific training in Fine Arts in India on convenient days and hours, also as a private tuition at a very cheap rate. Students of Fine Arts won't you have it? Apply to the PRINCIPAL, "The Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts," 21, Kalbadevi Road. 2031

MR. MOHOMMAD MUSTAHSAN KHAN BUNGUSH, Supdt. of H. E. H. The Nizam's Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan, who has lately been pensioned has arrived in Bombay and is desirous to serve as Manager of any Mill, Factory or Firm, or Supdt. of P. Press, Industrial School, Garden or to Supervise any of the buildings under construction or Agent for buying or selling articles, if he is offered suitable pay. His age about 37 years. He knows English and Urdu well, also accounts, served in Jail Department for about 17 years where he had been managing silk, waste-silk, various sorts of departments connected with cotton cloths weaving, tailoring, durrie, carpet, carpentry, tent and shoe-making and dyeing factories as well as gardening, building works, etc. He has experience of the work done in these lines. He is also well up in selling of manufactured goods and purchasing of raw materials. He understands keeping of accounts and managing the office. He has also served for 2 years as Police Superintendent and 2 years as Press Superintendent. He holds several testimonials and copies of remarks including several references by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Director-General of Police and Jails on his inspections from time to time, under whom he has served for many years as Jailor and Superintendent. Honesty, energy, hard-working, good management of the office, systematical keeping of the accounts, general administration of the Jail and industrial experience in general have very strongly been certified. Besides this officer many other European and Indian high officials of H. E. H. The Nizam's and British Governments speak in highest terms as to his qualifications. Correspondence is awaited from any one requiring his services for in or outland. Apply Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

WANTED.

REQUIRED—A Gentleman to go to Englan in charge of two boys 18 and 15, 1st class passage and remuneration. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2102

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can give twenty-five to fifty thousand rupees in profitable business. Apply Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2095

WANTED.

REQUIRE.—100 tons SCRAPE OLD COPPER and 100 tons SCRAPE NICKEL IN GOLD. State lowest terms to Box No. 561 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2166

WANTED—A complete BISCUIT PLANT, new or second-hand in good working order. Please correspond, giving full particulars with Box No. 548. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2117

AN Indian Merchant, 10 years' standing, proceeding Europe and America within a month, will arrange finance for intending Exporters on Commission Bases. Apply Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1942

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of a Kerosine Oil Engine, 12 B. H. P. open for view in the Municipal Store Room to be sold by Auction at 8 a.m. on 25th April, 1919. N. S. KATHALE, President, Barsi Municipality. 1861

WANTED.—A GRINDING and FLUTING MACHINE for flour mill rollers, to take rolls up to 40 inches in length or less. State particulars and quotation of lowerist price, to MANAGING PROPRIETOR, Gyan Mills Lyallpur (Punjab). 2163

WANTED AT ONCE—Steam Engine and boiler complete with all fittings feed pump, etc., Boiler not less than 149 lbs. working pressure and plans should be of a approximately 150 B. H. P. capacity., and STEAM POWER PLANT, preferably Lancashire boiler with cross compound condensing or non condensing engine of approximately 150 B. H. P. Boiler should be of not less than 140 lbs. working pressure. Plant should be complete with feed pump piping and valves, etc., Apply giving full particulars of plant offered to FOREST UTILISATION OFFICER, Bareilly. 2144

FOR SALE.

WALER—Bay, young. Apply sharp W. STEPHENS, Charni Road. 2094

FOR SALE—FANS, Jost patent worked by kerosine oil lamp, CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 2083

FOR SALE—A splendid BUNGLOW and also an open PLOT of land, well situated and commanding an excellent view at Nepean Sea Road side. Brokers not required. For particulars apply immediately to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2039

OFFERS invited for Sodium Sulphide and Zinc Chloride as the owner wishes to close his business. Apply Box 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2147

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Studebaker Taxi Motor Cars with four cylinders. 20 horse power, price Rs. 6,500, each invited offer. One Hop Mobile Taxi Motor Car, four cylinder, about 25 horse power, price Rs. 7,500; invited offer. Apply D. O. CHOTHANI, Sonu Cottage, Murzban Road, Andheri. 2027

WE WANT every Architect, Surveyor and Draughtsman to pay us a visit to-day to see our large fresh stock of FERRO-PRUSSIATE and FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINENS, highly essential if permanent records are desired. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 6

ALL users of D. Gestetner's Duplicators will be pleased to learn that we are now receiving regular supplies of all Duplicating sundries. Stencil papers, pens, inks, etc., etc., and the same are sold by us at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Get your supplies soon. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A "LANDAULETTE" CLEMENT BAYARD CAR, 12 H.-P. 4-Cylinder with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburetter, in excellent order and up-to-date condition. Complete with all accessories. On view at:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO Automobile Engineers, 14, Hummum St. Fort. 2151

FOR SALE—FOX TYPEWRITERS. The light running Fox Typewriter represents the very highest type of typewriter-building and contains every feature found in other famous typewriters with many exclusive features of its own. Remember our claim—not merely "Just as good" but better than the very best you know. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars apply to the EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO. Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. Post Box No. 459 Telegrams Easlektrik. 1994

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The "WILLOWS" at Mahableshwar, near Parsi Gymkhana. Apply Mr. S. MULLA. c/o Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2130

TO LET.—One of the best HOUSES in Mahableshwar, spacious accommodation, central situation, amply furnished. Apply Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2103

MATHERAN.—TO LET—Mary Lodge, Bed Rooms, Bo-peep, Porebunder Lodge, Bejou Villa, and Hatun Villa each 2 Bed Rooms. Apply LORD'S STORES, MATHERAN. 2066

TO BE LET—For the season "HOMESTEAD" at Chawk Point, Matheran completely furnished large grounds and Tennis Court. for particulars apply to Mr, MISTRI. Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2110

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED two boys age 7—13 willing to learn in Shanti Niketan (Megore School) Bolepur or in Gurookula, at Hardwar. Will bear all their expenses Preference to younger boys. Apply NOWROSJI M. BHATHENA, 6-8, Medows Street, with credentials.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of Mallari Satwaji Patel Esquire, for works of extension and alterations to be carried out on the building at the junction of Grant Road and Bapty Road, Two Tanks. Particulars as to the works and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the undersigned Architect at "Century" Building", 321, Hornby Road, Fort, where tenders should be delivered before the 25th instant.

HORMASJI ARDESHIR.
L. C. E.
Engineer and Architect.

Dated April 14th 1919. 2156

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, being Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. 2155

NOTICE.

AN ALL-INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT (Single) in Mysore next June for professional players. First Prize Rs. 500, and runner up Rs. 300.

Also an open Single for gentlemen players if more than 8 applicants. Prize will be a cup.

For particulars apply to:—
SADEG Z. SHAH, A.D.C. to H. H. the
2168 Maharaja of Mysore.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 tons of first class steam coal preferably Smith's Bagdigu, will be received as per notice, dated 5th April, 1919, on or before 23rd April, 1919, 4 p.m., instead of on 16th April, 1919.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 9th April, 1919. 2143

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, to Saturday, the 26th April, 1919, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th March, 1919. 1535

NOTICE.

IN amendment of its declaration of the 10th February, 1919, the Notified Area Committee of Vile Padle hereby declares its intention to make a Town Planning Scheme No. II in respect of the area containing Survey Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (part) 8 (part), 9 (part), 10 (part), 15, 68, 69 (part), 70 (part), 71, 72 (part), 73 (part), 74, 75 (part), 76, 77 (part), 78, 79 (part), 144, 145 (part), 65 (part), and 23 (part), including non Agricultural Survey Nos. 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 3B, 3C, 3D, 6B, 9B, 9C, 14B, 14E, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 16B, 69B, 70B, 70C, 72B, 72C, 72D, 75B, 75C, 75D, 76B, 78B, 78C, 144B, 145B, 145C, 145D, 65B, 65C and that portion of Railway land lying East of the Railway fence and West of Survey Nos. 15, 16B, 1B, 2B, and gauthan of Vile Padle, the area being more particularly shown by a red line in the plan kept open for inspection in the office of the Notified Area Committee at Palli Hill, Bandra, during office hours.

2. It is provided in Section 9 (5) of the Bombay Town Planning Act that the Governor-in-Council shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be communicated to him in writing, within one month of the publication of this notice in the Bombay Government Gazette by any person likely to be affected by the Scheme.

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.
Notified Area Committee,
Vile Padle.

Bandra, 5th April, 1919. 2141

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FALLONJI SHAPURJEE & SONS have contracted to sell H. M. S. "Doris", now lying at Frere Basin, Wadi Bunder, to our clients, Messrs. MADHOWRAO LUXMON PEDNEKAR and MAYASHANKAR MULSHANKAR BHATTA, trading together under the name of M. Peny & Co.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said steamer either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same is to be considered waived.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1919.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2161

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI HOOSEIN VAHEDINA MISTRY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs HAJI SIDICK HAJI MAHOMED KHATRI, HAJI ABDULLA HAJI MAHOMED KHATRI and MIYA MAHOMED HAJI JANMAHOMED CHHOTANI, the present Trustees of the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 496 of 1913 of the Charity of late Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Usman Khatri deceased. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Dadar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 781 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 382, New No. C/13056 and, New Survey No. 1/2023 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor, on the West by the said Dadar Road, on the North partly by Sweeper's passage common to both Vendor and Purchasers herein and partly by the property of Asso Dewsey and Virji Depar and on the South by a private passage and which premises are assessed under F. Ward Nos. 781 (2) 792 and Street Nos. 141 A and 152.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2173

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND LIMITED, a Joint Stock Co., have contracted to sell to our clients the Iron Foundry known as the Napier Foundry situate at Kamatipura together with all the stock-in-trade, Machinery, plant, buildings appertaining thereto also with the Assignment of the residue period of the lease of the land on which the said Foundry stands, which said land is more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim on the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim if any, and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Bhatty ground situate at or near Kamatipura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety square feet be the same little more or less together with the passages tenements buildings standing thereon and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tarner; on the South by the Foras Road; on the East by the Cursetji Sooklaji Street; on the West by the property formerly of Mahomed bin Abdoola bin Fray and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6927 and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E No 2964, Street No. I.

Dated this 12th day of April 1919.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2170

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANECKJEE PESTONJEE ASAVAID of Bandra, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances claims and demands whatsoever:—

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, gift, charge, mortgage, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of parcels of land or ground bearing Numbers and Areas as follows:—

Non-Agricultural Survey No. 179-B, admeasuring 2841 square yards.

Agricultural Survey No. 23, Portion of Pot No. 1, admeasuring 16 gunthas.

Agricultural Survey No. 233, Portion of Pot No. 1, admeasuring 12 gunthas.

Agricultural Survey No. 288, Portion of Pot No. 1, admeasuring 34 gunthas.

Agricultural Survey No. 289 Pot No. 1, admeasuring 9 gunthas.

Agricultural survey No. 289 Portion of Pot No. 2, admeasuring 36 gunthas.

All which said pieces or parcels of land form one whole piece admeasuring in all 13,267 square yards or threabouts in accordance with the correct recent measurements, situate, lying and being at HILL ROAD, BANDRA, in the Registration sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Hill Road aforesaid and partly by Survey No. 289, Pot No. 3, on or towards the south partly by Survey No. 236, Pot No. 1, on or towards the East partly by Survey No. 291, Pot No. 1, partly by Survey No. 289, portion of Pot No. 2, partly by Survey No. 294, Pot No. 6, partly by Survey No. 287, Pot No. 1, partly by Survey No. 233 portion of Pot No. 1, and partly by Survey No. 23, portion of Pot No. 1, and on or towards the West partly by Survey No. 179-A, partly by Survey No. 415 Pot No. 1, partly by Survey No. 288 portion of Pot No. 1 and partly by non-agricultural Survey Nos. 184 and 185; together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, well, bunglow, structures, fixtures, trees, plants, shrubs, etc., etc., standing and erected there on and bearing Municipal No. 106.

Dated at Bombay, this 12th day of April, 1919.

FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2161

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROJBAI, widow and sole executrix of the last Will and Testament of FAKIRJI NANABHAI CHINA has contracted to sell to our clients Mr. SHAMSUDIN HYDERJI and MANILAL HIRALAL, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. . New No. 1/7454, 7455, 7456, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. A/987 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. , and Street Nos. 290-296 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Parel Road, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Talakchand Dhunji and on or towards the South by the property of Fakerji China.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2171

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1202 of 1919.

BHANJI KANJI, of Morvi Hindu, residing at Norvi .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) CASSUMALLI JAIRAJBHAI of Bombay, Khoja residing at Warden Road, Bombay President of the Khoja Punjabhai Club, (2) RAHIMBHAI EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Bombay, Secretary of the said Khoja Punjabhai Club, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the said Khoja Punjabhai Club .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit has been filed by Mr. BHANJI KANJI against Mr. CASSUMALLI JAIRAJBHAI PEERBHOY and Mr. RAHIMBHAI EBRAHIM, the President and Secretary respectively of the Khoja Punjabhai Club on behalf of themselves and all other members of the said club praying:—

(a) That the defendants may be forthwith ordered to give vacant possession to the Plaintiff of the premises described in Schedule A to the plaint.
(b) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff, the sum of Rs. 330 per month as Standard rent for the months of May, June, July, 1918.
(c) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff a sum of money computed at the rate of Rs. 500 per month from 1st August 1918 until vacant possession of the said premises is delivered to the plaintiff.
(d) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's cost of the suit.
(e) That the plaintiff may have such further and another relief as the nature of the case may require.

For further particulars and for date of hearing of the suit as well as for inspection of the plaint and the annexures thereto application can be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff at their office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Plaintiff Attorneys.
2162

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of DEODATTA RAMKRISHNA WAKNIS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant landlord, deceased for the use and benefit of his minor son Nilkant Deodatta Waknis and limited to the period of his minority.

Bai SARASWATIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Moogbhat Street, in the City of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 8th day of April, 1919.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2172

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JUGMOHANDAS PRANJIWANDAS, DHIRAJLAL PRANJIWANDAS and SHANTILAL PRANJIWANDAS, have contracted with our client Mr. SOONDERJI CHATURBHUJ for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Albert Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground Fazendar whereof is the Cathedral of N. S. D. Esperanca together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being to the South of Dadyset Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 802 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3922 and Street No. 54 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 266, New No. 1841, Old Survey No. 258 and New Survey No. 215 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Manibai, widow of Harivalabh Bapuji and partly by the property of the late Mangaldas Hiralal, on or towards the West by the Cavel Lane, on or towards the North by Dadyset Agiary Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mrs. Idaline De Menezes and now belonging to Mr. Ranchordas Narandas and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2174

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CUTCH MANDVI COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following:—

16 Full Pressed bales of Cutch Mandvi Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTON, PAN AND ROUND HEAD RIVETS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mahomedally Salebhoy:—

"Ex. S. S. "Tjibodas."

About 190 cwts. various sizes Button, pan, and round head rivets.

On account and risk of Mr. Hussonalli Jivabhoy Thanawalla:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Rangoon."

About 600 cwts. various sizes Button, pan and round head rivets

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFETY MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Abdulla Alla Rakhia & Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Brothers:—

Ex. s. s. "YUBARI MARU."

20 cases safety matches.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTIOS SALE OF 30 KEGS OF ANTIMONY.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Seth Hussein Usman Adenwala at Jackeria Musjid Bunj Moholla by order of Seth Hussein Usman Adenwala and on account and risk of Sha Ruttonji Jiwandas.

30 kegs of antimony out of a lot of 45 kgs of antimony.

BONA-FIDE SALE

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Monte Rosa" Dady Seth Hill, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved, black and teak wood, French polished household furniture, glass and crokeryware, best platedware, dumbwaiter, sideboard, teapoys, hat stands, electric table fans, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned semi-grand ebonized piano by Schiedmayer and Soehene, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, with crockery, commodes, bath tubs, gratings and towel horses, writing tables, book cases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome vases, drawing and dining room carpets and durries, books, etc., etc. The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., proceeding to Europe.

N.-B.—The garden has been sold privately will not now been sold.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to Decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 20th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhandinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhajee consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings with music, Bohemian cut glass bedstead with music, Bohemian suites of sofas and chairs, real cut class writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large and small mirrors with Bohemian frames, glass plates and small bandas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door full size almyrahs, cabinets screens, sofas, chairs, newly designed sofas and chairs, large and small brass wall clocks, one sweet-toned cottage piano, one full size organ, solid silver hookas, one large cupboard fashion safe and one Australian safe, with stands, etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view five days before the sale.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
A NOVEL OR CURIOS OR A LUXURY FOR RAJAHS, PRINCES OR NOBLEMEN.
—IS—

The late Mr. Mathewson's Wonderful Swan Car Auction Sale of a Wonderful and Novel Shape Luxurious Motor Car of Indian Art.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), at New Queen's Road, opposite Chowpatty Level Crossing in the Mandap the following Motor Car originally belonged to and specially built for the late Mr. Mathewson of America at a very high cost.

Mr. Mathewson has devoted five years of his precious time over this Novel invention and some special materials therein used, have been procured by him from the Continent. It is a Brand New Car, and would be a worthy possession of any of our Independent Indian Chiefs, Maharajahs, Zamindars or Talukdars. It has six cylinders 40 H. P. Brook's Engine, detachable wire wheels and the well known Swan Body Luxuriously upholstered in plush, electric lighting set with Dynamo, Gabrielle Musical Horn, also a Three-Note Horn, Speedometer, Clock and all accessories, Wine cellar at the back, special gird steps, special ornamental roof with top to form bed for touring, electric ceiling fans and elaborated system of Electric lights. A marvellous car.

Also an excellent small collection of Italian carara, marble statues, cut glass electric chandeliers, etc., at present exhibited in the Mandap.

Catalogues for further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 TONS. TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, at Siwri Pond by order of Shriram Ramniranjan, Esq., arrived per s.s. "Dover and "Hellas."

About 50 tons second class Bangkok Teak squares.

About 300 Tons Indian first class Bangkok Teak Squares length 15 to 40 feet of new cut.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 & 9-45 p. m. only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN THE FUNNIEST FILM EVER MADE
"THE COUNT"
"THE COUNT"
"THE COUNT"
Chaplin's uproarious Skit on
HIGH SOCIETY
PATHE GAZETTE
The Thrilling Serial
"The Strange Case of Mary Page"

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
presents today and during the week
A PHOTO-PLAY VERSION OF
Marie Corelli's
World-Famous Novel
THELMA
together with the latest number of
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Cartoon.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
COMING SHORTLY
Another Marvellous Indian Production
BILWA MANGAL OR SOORDAS
featuring
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
Miss Gauhar

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Monday, 14th April, 1919 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
At Balliwalla's Grand Theatre
Singing concert by
Miss Gauhar Jan of Calcutta
Gold and Diamond Medalist
Proud Recipient of Diamond set Medals
By **His Highness the Nawab of Rampur**
and
His Highness Sir Agha Khan
ALSO A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY THE UNCROWNED KING OF INDIA
the Late **Sir Pherozeshah Mehta**
a number of High Officials gentries and nobilities besides.
CHARGES: Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Please book your seats to-day.

THE EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Less than twenty she has a reputation, a salary and a record for achievement which few in any line of endeavor have equalled.
YOU WILL LIKE
Bessie Love
In her latest Pathe Play
How Could You Caroline?
ALSO
LUKE IN **ARE CROOKS DISHONEST?**

NEW CINEMA INDUSTRY

Wanted *Immediately*

1. Attractive and ambitious acting artists, male and female, of any class (experience not essential) to work with a famous American Actress.
2. Energetic and progressive men for Cinema laboratory, Camera work, and assistants under an American expert.

Remuneration according to individual merits.

WRITE WITH FULL PARTICULARS TO

The Oriental Film Manufacturing Company
80, Esplanade Road
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The Picture Rendezvous of the Cultured.
GAIETY CINEMA
(Gaiety Theatre Opp. Bori Bunder)
offers its grand opening Programme the Splendid "World" Production
TRILBY
featuring the dainty vivacious star
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
together with
The Universal screen Magazine and a Ripping Comic
TO-DAY ONLY ONE SHOW AT 6-30
NEXT WEEK—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN
(Mildred Harris)
in the Beautiful Jewel Production
PRICE OF A GOOD TIME.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
Tarzan OF Apes

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
POWERFUL NEW PICTURES
"The Girl with the Champagne Eyes"
A new photoplay of peculiar interest which has for its star the beautiful JEWEL CARMEN.
The play deals with the life of a person of such exotic and fascinating beauty that it stands in the way of her making a living as other women are permitted to do. She begins as a thief and injures a man who is entirely innocent and whom she later realizes she loves. She blasts his career by fastening upon him a crime that she herself commits, but remorse follows quickly, and it is her efforts to make up for this great harm that are depicted in a large portion of the play. The story is most absorbing, and not for an instant does its interest lag.
Prices:—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seates in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
THE DELIGHTFUL CHILD STAR
IN A GREAT PATHE PRODUCTION
"CUPID BY PROXY"
A charming Romantic Comedy Drama
With a remarkably developed note of human interest running through it.
"BEHIND THE LINES" (Topical)
PATHE' GAZETTE.
"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY" (Cartoon)
Coloured
Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY:
"THE MAD LOVER."

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
ITALA'S STUPENDOUS MASTERPIECE
A GREAT HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
ATTILA ATTILA
"THE SCOURGE OF GOD"
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

WagnerElectric
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.
The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.
For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testin Instruments.
Roth Bros & Co.,
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos &c.
RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
New York, U.S.A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.
Sole Agent for whole of India:
BABAN GOKHALAY
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY No. 4.
Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.
A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

RAZORS GROUND & SET
Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1, each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4 each. Horse Rs. 2-8 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows St. (Opp Taraporewala,) Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.
S S Dumra—Fisher—Busreh via Karachi.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.
S S Oxfordshire—Stanley—London etc.
S S Yubari Maru—Oto—Kobe etc.
S S Sikh—Crebbin—Java and Bassein.
S S Calcutta—Jutting—Rangoon.
S S Swainby—Whitfield—Freemantle (for order.)

April 13.
S S Banca—Phillips—Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Norman for London.
Steamer Hah Kun for China.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 759 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Calcutta:—The T. M. Company's steamer Calcutta, 3,537 tons, Captain C. V. B. Jutting, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Swainby:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Swainby, 2,160 tons, Captain F. Whetfield, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Freemantle, (for order), with ballast.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G. Phillips, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 12th April, 1919.

Steamers	Tons	Destination	Dock	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.				
A Barjora	1003	Busra	18-4-14	M M & Co
D & E Fortod				
Alessandretta	2581	Genoa	17-4-19	N Hoffman
G Ramayana	100	S P	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
H Hwah'un	1115	Singapore	16-4-19	W G A & Co
K Odawara	5328	Chitna	N F	Graham & Co
L Yabume	5803	N P	N F	B & S N Co
N Fen Jian	1724	N F	N F	W G A Graham & Co
Q Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F	14-4-19 Graham & Co
MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.				
City of Chester	8531	N F	N F	J F & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Sabarmati	524	Marmagoa	N F	D S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
1 Kazumbe	2935	Colombo	N F	W G A Graham & Co
2 Zayani	2627	P Gulf	14-4-19	H S Bowmaker & Co
3 Koweit	1393	P Gulf	N F	T Morlen & Co
4 Ellunrana Maru	1943	Kobe	17-4-19	N Y Kaisha
7 Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
8 Shushtar	1718	Busra	N F	P G S N Co
9 Malta	3588	London	N F	M M & Co
10 Massil's	6000	Glasgow	19-4-19	W G A Graham & Co
12 Clan Ross	8747	Liverpool	12-4-19	J F & Co
14 Dumra	562	P Gulf	17-4-19	M M & Co
16 Lightning	3122	N F	N F	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Dinga	958	Karachi	14-4-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2 Sicilia	4184	Busra	16-4-19	M M & Co
4 Rotopuna	5750	Busra	15-4-19	M M & Co
7 Teresa	5426	London	15-5-19	M M & Co
8 Nagoya	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
9 War Pike	3126	Busra	15-4-19	W G A Graham & Co
10 Frazs Fe di and	3905	Busra	15-4-19	D I M
11 Karmala	5467	U. K.	N F	M M & Co
4 Sywark	8022	London	15-4-19	M M & Co
15 Jehangir	3364	ports	12-4-19	D B I M
17 Norman	3968	London	18-4-19	M M & Co
Jetty War Hathor	1346	Busra	N F	D B I M

IMPORTS.

April 12.

S S Porto di Alessandretta from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana S. N. Co—10 cases 25 packages cotton goods; 10 cases haberdashery; 2 cases different piece goods; 11,575 pieces marble tiles; 4 cases marble sculptures; 5,200 bags almonds; 20 casks tartaric acid; 5 casks colour; 125 cases vermouth; 172 cases wine; 47 cases cotton piece goods; 30 cases silk waste yarn; 1 box pearls; 2 cases 40 cwts E'ware; 40 cases candid peels; 20 cases lemons; 53 bales drill; 3 cases antimony; 50 jottas gum maitha; 6 bundles hides and skins.

S S Penyean from Melbourne, Agents W & A Graham & Co—82,682 bags wheat.

S S Karmala from Sydney, Agents M M & Co—25 bales senna leaves; 50 bales senna pods; 6 bales yarn waste; 169 cases tea; 61 cases green tea; 4 cases butter.

EXPORTS.

April 12.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—9 bales wool Volkart Bros; 73 bales wool Ewart Latham & Co; 140 bales cotton Cassam Kermal & Co; 300 bales wool Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S City of Chester for Liverpool—1,200 cwts senna Cox's Shipping Agency; 12 bales wool, 750 cwts sultanas Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co; 3,060 bales cotton Bombay Company; 100 bales cotton waste V A Savo.

S S Massilia for Philadelphia—45 bales goat skins Deccan Trading Co of Bombay.

S S Massilia for New York—468 cwts poppy seeds Ranchandra Ramvalabh; 16 bales woolen carpet Thos. Cook & Son.

S S Nagoya for London—4 bales sheep skins Joomabhoy Sheriff & Sons; 10 bales sheep skins A A Peerbhoy.

S S Porto di Alessandretta for Naples—500 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S R. D. Alexendratta for Genoa—223 cwts tamarind Abdoolabhoy Abdool Rahim.

S S Kofuku Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 1,000 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 231 bales cotton Rukmieband Rambhagat & Co.

S S Kifun Cnan Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co; 353 bales cotton S M K Kaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Nagasaki—500 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Yokohama—500 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Osaka—2,000 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kifun Cnan Maru for Osaka—295 bales cotton S M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Shivnarayan Baldevdas.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—200 bales cotton grey twist M H Dehdashti; 300 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy & Co.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

10 ½ lakhs increase for European officers and Telegraph Office at Simla.

In the year 1918-19, an expenditure of 7½ lakhs over and above the budget estimate is incurred in connection with the provision of accommodation at Simla for European officers and establishments. A further increase of 3¼ lakhs is due to the construction of a new telegraph office at Simla. It goes without say that there is no justification for these extravagant outlays.

Objectionable Method of Showing Delhi Expenditure, 14 lakhs Additional.

The method adopted in showing the expenditure on New Delhi is highly objectionable, misleading, and perplexing. The proper manner of showing expenditure on Delhi, would be to enter normal expenditure to the usual expenditure for [illegible] province, and bring together all other items under a single head, New Delhi. But the bureaucratic method is highly perplexing and deliberately calculated to conceal the true incidence as expenditure over and above what is shown under "New Delhi," is included among several items such as Civil Works, Military, Railways, etc.

For instance, in the budget for the current year, out of 100 lakhs of imperial grant, 14 lakhs goes to Delhi, and an analysis of the grant clearly proves that the expenditure is not normal:—

New Works, Communications, and Mis.	2¼
Repairs,	7½
Establishment, Tools, Plant, etc ...	4¼

10 Lakhs for European Clerks etc atSimla.

Of the important works, for which funds are being provided out of the above-mentioned imperial grant, only four can be justified, and they are:—

New Customs House at the Ballard Pier, Bombay	2
Extension of the Calcutta General Post Office	1
Extension of the Pritchard Salt works at Kharagoda	1
Quarters for postal and telegraph messengers at Bombay	1
	5

The other works are:—

Quarters for the European Clerks of the Government of India at Summer Hill Simla	4½
Development of the Park Estate, Simla	2
New Telegraph Office Building at Simla	2
Quarters for junior officers of the Government of India on the Bemloe Estate, Simla	1½
New Post and Telegraph Office at Darjeeling	1
	10¾

To spend nearly 10 lakhs in the current year on works at Simla, more than the past year's expenditure, while even the normal expenditure at Simla is condemned by Indian public opinion as wasteful, and redundant, is simply adding insult to injury.

The Finance Member's Plea for Economy is mere Mockery.

In view of all that has been mentioned the following plea of the Finance member for economy sounds as mere mockery. "If the taxes are to be paid, the people must save; unless the taxes are to be oppressive, the Government must economise. You may think that economy is a threadbare motto in our financial statements; but I am convinced that coupled with courageous outlay on the essentials of progress, a strict economy in all non-essentials will in the near future be more necessary than it has ever been." Tall talk of this kind is simply loathsome so long as the Government of India ruthlessly violate every canon of economy in practice.

39 Lakhs for the North-East Frontier, and 2 lakhs for a European Lunatic Asylum.

A new cause for additional expenditure has been invented by the bureaucracy and that is the North-east frontier. Up till the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, and later to a less extent, our fears have been ruthlessly exploited by the forward school of military expansionists, by the menace of foreign invasion from the north-west. Now that the Russian and German powers are annihilated so much so that they are powerless to maintain order within their own territories, and a new situation has arisen, necessitating a drastic reduction of military expenditure, the authorities in whom the governance of this country is vested, are again embarking, on an unprecedented scale, on a record military expenditure programme; and consistently with their traditions and proclivities have raised a new bogey, the North-East Frontier.

In the year 1918-19, the imperial contribution to meet provincial expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the administration of the North-East Frontier is 16½ lakhs, and the budget provision in the current year is 22½ lakhs.

42 lakhs for overawing and provoking hill-tribes in Burma and Assam.

The policy of molesting hill tribes, who are peaceful when left to themselves, and then taking reprisals, that began with the Abor outrage, has been developed to its fullest extent. In the two years 1918-19, and 1919-20, the imperial contribution towords the cost of Kuki operations in Burma and Assam amounts to 30 and 12 lakhs respectively.

The European lunatic asylum at Ranchi gets an assignment of 2 lakhs in the past year and ten thousand this year. Very essential indeed!

Lakhs for Chittagong port a sheer waste.

In the past year ¾ lakh has been granted, from Imperial funds, to the Chittagong port in aid of dredging and rivettment operations, and the provision for the current year is 4 lakhs. The port of Chittagong is favoured merely to please the tea interests just as the Assam-Bengal Railway. The proximity of Calcutta, and the artificial nature of the trade seeking Chittagong as an entrepot, as well as the poor traffic of the railway serving it, clearly prove that money spent on that port is waste and not called for by popular and normal demands. More of this later when we will deal with ports and the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The Railway Capital Outlay Programme.

The Capital Outlay Programme of £17¾ millions is thus distributed.

Open Lines, including rolling stock 25¾ crores of rupees.

Construction of lines in programme ¾ crores of rupees.

Of the 25¾ crores set apart for open line improvement over 18¼ crores are earmarked for rolling stock. The total sums allotted for the leading railways, for open line improvement as well as for rolling stock are shown in the following table:—
(in lakhs of rupees).

	For Rolling Stock.	Total Open line Improvement.
North-Western Railway	354	425
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	251	376
East Indian Railway	180	323
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	157	218
Eastern Bengal Railway	113	182
Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway	83	169
Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway	111	155
South Indian Railway	92	122

We shall have to revert to this subject in a later review and we therefore now simply mention the fact that the bulk of the expenditure is distributed between the six systems which have been guilty of ruinous and wasteful expenditure in several directions.

76 lakhs on new construction unjustifiable.

The unjustifiable outlay of 76 lakhs on new construction should be condemned as for some years to come until the railway position is thoroughly consolidated and overhauled, fresh construction, except of the most urgent character, should be deferred.

Of the 76 lakhs thus allotted, 12½ lakhs is the reserve. There is no urgency about the Onlaroj-Badampahar branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which absorbs 16½ lakhs, and the Itarsi-Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula system which is to cost 3¾ lakhs.

The Nushki-Dalbandin branch of the North-Western Railway system costing 32 lakhs and the Dalbandin-Mirjawa branch of the same system that is to cost 6½ lakhs, are lines that should not be constructed as they traverse a very sparsely populated sterile tract of no importance whatsoever.

65 lakhs outlay on Irrigation in the current year.

Of the 65 lakhs granted for irrigation, capital programme, for the current year, 34 lakhs go for works under construction and the remainder for works in operation. The principal works and the amounts earmarked are:—

	Lakhs.
Mahanadi Canal	14
Lower Jhelum Canal	6½
You Canal	5
Lower Chenab Canal	5
Upper Swat River Canal	5
Lower Bari Doab Canal	4½
Upper Chenab Canal	3½
Eastern Nara Works	2½
Wainganaga canal	2¼
Tolubur Project	2
Sirhind canal	2

The Punjab canals absorb a considerable proportion of the allotment, and this is not fair in the interests of the other provinces. The Swat project is a work for which there is no urgency. Equally redundant is the outlay on the Yeu canal. The grant for the Tolubur, Godavery, Kistna, and other necessary projects is beggarly while that for the Mahanadi and other such works is excessive. Several important projects that are on the Government programme in the Bombay, Madras, and United Provinces are scandalously ignored at a time when the prevalent famine emphasises their special importance and urgency.

The new Capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure on the new capital at Delhi for the current year is put at 45 lakhs. The expenditure, last year, was 43 lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs were spent on preliminary work, 11 lakhs on the purchase of tools, plant and other stores, 7 lakhs on sanitation, 23½ lakhs on work on the Government House and the Secretariat and the construction of certain residential and other buildings and about 3 lakhs on the maintenance of works during construction.

Of the 45 lakhs allotted for the current year, 6 lakhs will be spent upon establishment and miscellaneous charges, 3 lakhs to preliminary work and the further purchase of tools, plant and stores, 8 lakhs on sanitation, 4 lakhs on the maintenance of works during construction, and 20 lakhs mainly to the construction of buildings on which work has already been commenced.

The White Elephant of Delhi, after costing Crores is still in the preliminary stage.

The white elephant of New Delhi has already cost about 5 crores of rupees and still we are in the preliminary stages, and there is every reason to believe that when the entire project nears completion, one cannot say when it will be, its total cost will amount to many times the original estimate of £4 millions announced when the move to Delhi was first decided upon.

The main items of expenditure, as shown in the *pro forma* account of the Government of India are:—

	Lakhs.
Delhi Project, Capital Outlay on permanent Delhi to the end of 1919-20	351
Temporary Delhi, to the end of 1917-18 (this head is closed and expenditure since 1918 is treated as part of the expenditure of the Delhi province)	54
Initial Expenditure of military Services till the end of 1919-20	73
Initial Expenditure of Railways Services till the end of 1919-20	6

The total expenditure of the Delhi province in the three years ending 1919-20 is 40, 40 and 37 lakhs respectively.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Balance of Provincial Government.

The total revenue of all the provincial governments in India is estimated in the current year to amount to about £37 millions, and the expenditure to £38¼ millions, with a closing balance of £11¼ millions. The statistics regarding the main provinces are:—

	Crores of Rupees. Total Expenditure.	Total Revenue.	Closing Balance.
Bombay	10½	10½	4¼
Madras	9	9	1½
United Provinces	8½	8	2½
Bengal	7¾	7¼	3¼
Burma	6½	6½	1½
Punjab	6	6	2
Bihar and Orissa	3¾	3½	1¼
Central Provinces	3½	3½	1

A CRYING NEED OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The last three visitations of the epidemics and the present high mortality in Bombay clearly point to the fact that every thing is not alright with the Urbs Prima in Indis. If we look at the daily mortality returns we at once come to know that Byculla and Parel top the list of districts which take the heaviest toll of human life.

During the last three epidemics people living in these parts of the city died like rats. This was due to their ignorance, poverty and insanitary surroundings. So long as the first and the third causes are there more dealing out of free medicines, milk, blankets, etc., cannot be as effective as it ought to be.

Owing to insanitary surroundings, widespread ignorance and superstition on the part of those who nurse the patients it is never safe to let them live in their homes. They would be far better taken care of if they but shifted to the hospitals. But unfortunately the average man is dead set against going to the hospitals when unwell. To him it means nothing but death and that too far away from all who are near and dear to him.

The educated social worker who does not participate in these prejudices will nevertheless have to take the facts as they are if he wants to do anything to remedy the evil. He ought to try to start "Nursing Homes" for the poor on a small scale in the slum areas of Bombay and run them before the eyes of the public. These institutions must be kept quite free from officialism and red-tape which turns them into mere machines killing all life and creating distrust in the minds of the people. Those who run such institutions must get free scope for the exercise of their personality and not be cramped by Institutionalism—a truely disastrous modern disease—in order to be able to attract the needy by removing the distrust that is already created in their minds by the existing institutions.

The present condition of the poor when unwell is so wretched that we must not wait for model institutions to be raised but ought at once to make a modest beginning in improving it. Almost any new beginning is sure to be welcomed as it is bound to be an improvement on the present condition.

A scheme prepared by a skilful practitioner who knows the local conditions thoroughly well is given below. If it receives adequate attention from the rich in Bombay, who are so very forward in their advocacy of the down-trodden from various platforms, institutions modelled after it can be raised in a very short time:—

(1) The fitting up of the surgery and dispensary room for a Nursing Home would cost about 2 thousand rupees. (Drugs, instruments and furniture including.)

(2) Furniture of each ward room:—One small table and a chair for the nurse. Six beds with mattresses and six small cupboards.

(3) Linen:—Two bed sheets, two chadars, two warm dhablis, six draw sheets and one piece of makintosh for each bed. Towels and napkins for the use of staff and patients.

(4) Crokery and cutlery:—One plate, one cup and saucer one feeding cup and one spoon for each patient.

(5) Clothes for pattents' personal wear while in hospital.

(6) Kitchen utensils.

(7) Staff:—One resident Social Servant, one nurse, two ward boys, one cook and a sweeper. The visits of an efficient Doctor to be arranged according to the need. The plan of a semi-permanent structure for the Nursing Home is given below. It will not cost a great deal of money at the outset and will leave scope for ample development in the future. With the advice of an engineering expert a semi-permanent structure which can be every now and then thoroughly disinfected, can be raised without much outlay.—Yours, etc.,

A SOCIAL SERVANT.

Parel, April 12, 1919.

AN AGITATION RECALLED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I don't quite understand why most of the Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans are so dead against the Indians on account of their agitation over the Black Bills. Perhaps they seem to have forgotten what they did when the "Ilbert Bill" became an act in the year 1883/84 and also their demeanour towards Lord Rippon.—Yours, etc.,

S. F. MIRZA.

Karachi, April 10.

Do You Want an Agent to sell Your Product?

If you are producing or selling an article of merit which you desire to establish an agency for in some particular country—write to us about it. Tell us what it is, send us a catalog or an illustration, state your terms to agents and give us whatever additional information you deem necessary.

With this information in our possession we will place your proposition before the firm most qualified to do it full justice. We do this thro' our PERSONAL SERVICE SYSTEM. IF YOU ARE SEEKING AN AGENCY and are desirous to represent manufacturers or exporters of any special article in any particular country then write to us. Give your references, your commercial rating and detailed information as to what you are prepared to sell or do. We will connect you with the firm you are looking for.

THE WORLD SALESMAN,
Agents:
Carter Brothers,
SALES DEPT., 56-3 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

RETIREMENT OF SIR BASIL SCOTT.

MR. D. F. MULLA'S TRIBUTE.

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, on the occasion of the entertainment given to Sir Basil Scott on the eve of his retirement at the Taj Mahal Hotel, last week. He said:—

The time is drawing near to bid farewell to the greatest judicial functory in this Presidency, I mean, Sir Basil Scott. Sir Basil has been a prominent figure amongst lawyers for many years past. He was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay in 1885. By dint of hard work coupled with great legal learning he rose to the eminent position of the Advocate-General of Bombay in 1901, an office which he held till April, 1908. In that year Sir Basil was installed in the high office of the Chief Justice of Bombay, an office which he has been holding with great distinction and renown.

After recounting what qualifications have made Sir Basil a great and a good judge Mr. Mulla proceeded to say: Few know that Sir Basil rendered pecuniary help to poor but deserving students. He whole-heartedly gave his advice to those who sought his advice. Speaking for myself with reference exclusively to my legal works I may say that while Sir Lawrence Jenkins started me on my way, Sir Basil Scott unknown to himself exercised over me an influence that inspired me to further and better work.

Mr. Mulla concluded his speech after making a reference to the prestige and position of the Bombay, Bench and Bar.

NEW WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

APPEAL FOR FANDS.

The insufficient accommodation in Bombay for travellers was forcibly brought home with the sailing of the Ormonde when it was necessary to open a hospital ward to accommodate passengers. It is partly to meet this need for shelter for women who have to travel alone that the Young Women's Christian Association is seeking to enlarge its quarters. In the present building only six or eight transient visitors can be accommodated, in addition to the nurses, teachers, business girls, etc., who live there permanently. Just before a ship sails every available bed and couch is filled, and many have to be turned away for lack of room. It is hoped that in the new building a number of rooms will be available for women who are passing through the city as strangers. The Y. M. C. A. has been called "The House of Friendliness", and many lonely young women have found there a friendly welcome, as well as shelter. Lady Willingdon's appreciation of the work done by the Bombay Association which was recently cabled out from London indicates that it has met a real need in the city.

The campaign for funds to purchase and equip the new building required is making good progress.

The following contributions have been received lately and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,18,156-2; David Sassoon and Co., Rs. 5,000; J. B. L., Rs. 1,500; E. W. Fritchley, Esq., Rs. 1,500; Mrs. E. W. Fritchley, Rs. 1,000; J. P. Inverarity, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Breul and Co., Rs. 500; Hoare A., Esq., Rs. 300; S. Rose and Co., Rs. 300; Bombay Motor Co., Rs. 300; Asquith and Lord, Rs. 250; R. Fleming, Esq., Rs. 250; French Motor Co., Rs. 250; Thompson and Taylor, Rs. 250; Lady Scott, Rs. 135; Miss Withers, Rs. 100; G. Barnes, Esq., 50; J. S. Brown, Esq., Rs. 50; Miss Cunliffe, Rs. 50; Lund and Blockley, Rs. 50; C. A. Russ, Esq., Rs. 30; A Friend, Rs. 30; Miss Gimi, Rs. 25; C. H. Hazalett, Esq., Rs. 25; Lipton and Co., Rs. 25; S. F. M., Rs. 20; J. Helkies, Rs. 20; The Misses Fredoux, Rs. 10; Corpl. Creely, Rs. 10; Pte. B. Lee, Rs. 10; Miss Johnson, Rs. 5; Miss Sobry, Rs. 2. Total Rs. 2,31,203-2.

INDIA AND PEACE CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last Wednesday I was very much struck on reading an article in the editorial column of the "Times of India" about peace celebrations. There it is asked "are the Government of India and the local governments so much occupied that there are to be no celebrations?" I firmly believe that the above question was put by the Editor when he was dozing. Does he not know what feeling prevails in India on account of the passing of the Rowlatt Bill? Does he not know that all throughout India meetings are convened showing the displeasure of the people against the Bill? Is he dozing when I say that the Bill was passed in spite of the opposition of the non-official members of the council and of the public in general? If such a pernicious Bill is passed how can he, the Editor, expect the people to celebrate the Peace? India, is in deep mourning. I am of opinion that true Home Rulers should turn a deaf ear to any calls made by high authorities for peace celebrations.—Yours, etc.,

S. D.

Cumballa Hill, April 12.

"TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER."

LORD RONALDSHAY'S APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The following proclamation is issued by the Government of Bengal:—In view of the lamentable occurrences which have taken place in other parts of India, the Governor-in-Council thinks it desirable to issue this notice calling upon all citizens to use their influence in maintaining law and order. There is nothing in the recent legislation against sedition which affects any law-abiding citizen in any way. It is directed solely against persons whose object it is to make Government impossible and who seek to achieve their ends by robbery and murder. Whatever opinion may be held regarding this legislation, it is time for all sober-minded men to discourage movements dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the great body of citizens. Government are determined to carry out their duty of maintaining law and order and will deal rigorously with all who break the law. Disorders have already occurred in some places, which have caused incalculable loss and suffering to innocent persons. The Governor-in-Council earnestly appeals to all loyal and law-abiding persons to cooperate with him in rendering such measures unnecessary in Bengal.

A TELEGU MAHAR IN POONA MUNICIPALITY.

NOMINATION BY GOVERNMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA CAMP, April 8.

A public meeting of all the so-called 'Untouchable' communities of Poona City, Cantonment and Suburbs, was held last week in the Poona Cantonment under the auspices of the Somavaunshiya Sanmargadarshak Samaj.

The following was among the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting:—

"Resolved that this meeting expresses its sincere congratulation to Subhedar Bahadur Pochetti Mari of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, himself a member of the Telugu Mahars, an 'untouchable' community, on his being recommended by the Depressed Classes Mission and consequently nominated by the Bombay Government to a seat in the Poona City Municipality vacated by the recent death of Mr. H. N. Apte and wishes him a successful career in the Municipality."

BURMA WOLFRAM INDUSTRY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 11.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce Mining Committee held a meeting to-day when the situation of the wolfram industry was considered. The "Rangoon Times" learns that the opinion is optimistic regarding the Government bearing the difference between the prices obtained and the sixty shilling per unit fixed by them until six months after the signing of the peace.

THE BAI AIMAI K. R. CAMA PRIZE.

The Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invite competitive Essays from College students of either sex for "The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Prize" of the value of Rs. 50 on the following subject:—

"A short Critical Paper on the Language and the Ideas conveyed in the 12th Chapter of the Yasna, 'Naismi Daevo.'"

The Essays should be written in a neat, legible hand, and should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before the 2nd June, 1919. Each essay should be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his Post Office address and the declaration that the essay sent in is *bona fide* his or her own composition.

Mr. Divanrai Mulshankar Vaidya, a Medical practitioner of Bantwa had been in Bombay for some time as a representative of the Bantwa Gaurakshak Sanstha. During his stay in Bombay, he was successful in collecting a sum of about Rs. 7,000 as donations to the Sanstha, from the liberal merchants of Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual prize distribution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, College of Science, 5-35 p.m.
Band at P. V. Mary Gymkhana at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Kolya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Meeting of members of legal profession to memorialise Secretary of State regarding Rowlatt Act, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Maundy Thursday.
Declaration of Results of Inter-Commerce and Science and B. Com. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Easter Eve, Banks closed.

SUNDAY, April 20.

Easter Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 8.30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Fresious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	12-0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	11 10	7 30

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TALATI—Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Talati, second son of the late Mr. Sorabji N. Talati, and son-in-law of Mr. Maneckji Postonji Talati, died at Versova on Friday, the 11th April. Deeply regretted.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The Bibby Liner Oxfordshire, Captain Stanley, sailed on Saturday, the 12th instant, with the following passengers for London:—

Colombo to London.

Mrs Armstrong and child, Mr Arthur, Miss Arthur, Miss Bliss, Mr Clay, Mrs Clay, Miss Clay, Miss Goulden, Mr Owen, Mrs Owen, Mrs Paterson, Miss Paterson, Mr Picken, Mrs Picken, Mrs Smith, Mr Smith, Mr Thyne, Mrs Thyne and 2 children, Mr Vidler, Mr Warren, Mrs Warren, Mrs Wigmore.

Bombay to London.

Dr (Miss) Batho, Mrs F Barraclough, Mrs E Birley and 2 infants, Mrs Bock, Mr A P Carus, Mrs Carus, infant and nurse (Mrs H Lewis), Mrs Condon, 2 children and nurse, Mr E J Crooks, Mrs Crooks and 2 children, Mr Dalton, Col T E Dyson, Mrs Dyson, Mrs G W Eves, child and nurse, Mrs Fisher and 2 children, Mr R C Giles, Mrs M Goodwin and child, Mrs Gribbon, Mr J Horle, Mrs Kearsey and infant, Mrs L Kirby, child and nurse (Miss Rochfoot), Mrs Leech, child and nurse, Mrs Leigh, 2 children and Mrs A Wallis, Mr Lilley, Mrs Lilley, 2 children and nurse, Mr H M Loftus, Mr J McKeena, Mrs McKeena, Mr T D Moore, Mrs S C Mould and 2 children, Mr G J Ormrod, Mrs Ormrod, Major R C H Padfield, Mr Pringle, Mrs Pringle and child, Mrs A S Robinson, 2 children and nurse, Capt J J Rodgers, Mrs Rodgers and child, Miss Rohde and child, Mr Rymers, Mrs Rymers and 2 children, Miss E Sam, Mr Saxby, Mrs Saxby, 2 children and nurse, Miss E Stevens Stephenson, Mr P W Thompson, Mrs Thompson and 3 children, Mr A N Thorpe, Mrs Todd, child and nurse, Miss N Weston, Miss E Weston, Mr S G Wheeler, Mrs Wheeler and child.

On Deck.

Mrs Robinson and ayah.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The new western disturbance is entering Baluchistan. Rainfall has been local in Assam and occurred also at a few stations in South Burma, East Bengal and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are—Sibsagar, Cherrapunji one and half inches, Tezpur and Silchar one, Kalat a half.

Forecast.—Extension into North-West Frontier Province and Punjab.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

ACTIVITIES OF BOMBAY LEAGUE.

MR. NATRAJAN ON SATYAGRAHA.

The seventh annual meeting of the Bombay Social Service League was held on Saturday, in the Servants of India Society's building, under the presidentship of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar.

The proceedings began with reading of the annual report for the year ended 15th March, 1919, by Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society. In the course of the report it was stated that during the year several activities of the League, such as Free Travelling Libraries, Lantern Lectures, Night Classes, Sunday Clubs, the Social Service Quarterly the Information Bureau, Register of Philanthropic and Social Institutions, Lectures on Social Subjects, Co-operative Credit Societies and Work among Convicts, were continued and developed. A noteworthy feature of the year's record of work was the development of the Parel Settlement as a centre of work in the industrial quarters of the city. The second important sphere of new activities undertaken by the League was that a new settlement was opened at Madanpura, the stronghold of Mahomedan weavers and mill-employees; and the establishment of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute for developing the social welfare of the factory workers. The League was spreading education among the masses by means of travelling libraries, standing libraries, reading centres, magic lantern lectures, night schools and classes for ladies. The League maintained, besides travelling libraries, three standing libraries, one of which was in a jail. The League undertook the work of higher education also, which was confined to the collection and distribution of text books to the poor students and to the grant of scholarships to lady students. The medical relief work consisting of homoepathic charitable dispensaries were rendering conspicuous services, especially during the last two epidemics.

COUNTRY'S SALVATION THROUGH SATYAGRAHA.

The reading of the report being over Mr. Natrajan addressed the gathering. He said that the other day a social expert from America wishing to know about the social activities of India came to him and he referred him to Mr. Joshi. That American friend of his told him that long ago social work in America had been discarded by the people. Now it was the State that had to look after the social work. Americans were no longer depending upon the philanthropists for social welfare. The speaker thought that such was the case in England too. Naturally, he said that the time had come that the Indian people too should no longer depend upon the philanthropists for the social welfare of the country but should urge upon the State to look after it. Continuing, Mr. Natrajan said that he next wished to speak about the Satyagraha movement. He said he did not think that it was a mere accident that the movement had sprung among them at the present juncture. These things had an appropriateness in the time in which they came. The Satyagraha movement was a great movement and one which should, in his opinion, prove the salvation of the country in many ways, provided the movement was rightly understood. "The doctrine," he said, "was not a new thing, and other thinkers in other countries had expressed it, in the past. He, therefore, thought it right to say that the Social Service League had a great field and a great duty in impressing upon the people among whom it worked, those higher ideals and thoughts in the pursuit of which alone was it practicable to overlook the limitations imposed upon them whether by society, by religion or by the legislation of the land. He further said that Satyagraha did not mean disobedience of certain laws, but what it really meant was, as Mr. Gandhi persistingly tried to convince the people, to desire for truth, whether in society religion or political matters.

THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, in the course of his presidential speech, said that the report showed increased activities on the part of the Social Service League during the year under report. The work done by the League in giving relief to those affected by the epidemic was well known to all. The courage, self-sacrifice and the amount of unceasing effort shown by the workers of the League were matters of history now, and he would only mention that the League had shown that it had life in it and that it was equal to any work which might be thrown upon it. He said that the members of the Social Service League could congratulate themselves on the fact that during the year under report the League had progressed further than it had done in previous years, and judging from the stages of progress, they might well say that they had a still brighter sphere before them of usefulness which deserved every possible help and encouragement from the public. Continuing, Sir Narayen said that he was glad to find among the younger generation healthy signs of the spirit of service. Although there was in the younger generation much of restlessness and irresponsibility, he had met with instances of young men organising themselves and properly coming forward for social service without any compulsion from any body, only provided they were guided properly.

Referring to Mr. Natrajanis remarks about the State's duty towards the social welfare of the country, Sir Narayen said that whatever the American gentleman might have told Mr. Natarajan, he thought that they must not dogmatize upon those words. He learnt from experience that capitalists have been found wanting and philanthropists also had been found to be a broken reed to rely upon. He said help must come from within and not from without. "What is the State?" he interrogated. The theory had been discarded now that the word State meant something outside the people. The people were the State and, therefore, when they said that all social welfare ought to come from the State it meant that it must come from themselves.

Regarding Mr. Natrajan's remarks about the Satyagraha movement, Sir Narayan said that, that was not the occasion on which one could speak of it. After all the more he thought the more it seemed to him that the father and founder of it was the great Master Jesus Christ. The passive resistance, the right to rebel, was righteous provided they prepared the hearts and minds of the people for that state of passive resistance. He said that he did not think it proper to judge the present situation now. Whether the Satyagraha movement was right or wrong was a question into which it would be presumptuous on his part to enter now, but he would say that the members of the Social Service League should lay the foundation of the social welfare by teaching the people to right their hearts and to right their minds to be in a position to realise whether the society was prepared to dare to rebel against any authority social, religious or political.

A vote of thanks, to the chair terminated the proceedings.

FATAL KICK ON A SUSPECT.

POLICE CONSTABLE FINED RS. 150.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, April 12.

Head Constable Krishna Babaji Kadam has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 by Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, for voluntarily causing hurt to one Tukaram of Sholapur District, as the result of which the latter lost his life. The accused head constable had been called in to assist in the investigation of a dacoity, in which the deceased was one of the suspects. In course of that, while passing the man Tukaram the accused gave him a kick in the side, from which the man died in a few minutes. The judge held that there was no motive to extort confession.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT MUTTRA.

(Associated Press.)
MUTTRA, April 13.

The Sri Gobardhan Lalji Hospital was opened here to-day by Mr. Webb, I.C.S., Divisional Commissioner of Agra, in the presence of the officials and local gentry. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Sir James Meston on the 13th January, 1917. The building with its curved stone facing, beautiful domes and minarettes, looks an unique specimen of old Indian architecture constructed under the supervision of Mr. B. Roy, A. M. I. C. E., District Engineer, P. W. D., Muttra.

OFFICERS ON DEMOBILISATION.

[illegible] ENT OF ACCOUNTS,

The following Press communique has been issued:—

Officers on demobilisation will have their accounts settled up and their gratuities paid, as follows:

"If serving in India and being demobilised in India, or in any country outside India except the United Kingdom."—By the D. D. O. or accounts officer in India in whose payment they may be at the time of demobilisation, or prior to leaving India.

"If serving in India and being demobilised in the U. K."—By the Regimental Paymasters at Home in the case of British Service officers and by the India Office in the case of others.

"If serving in any theatre of war and being demobilised in India."—By the Field Disbursing Officer, Poona, in the case of those repatriated from Mesopotamia, North-West Persia, Egypt, Salonika and France.

By the D. D. O., 4th (Quetta) Division in the case of those repatriated from Bushire, Persia other than North-West Persia.

By the D. D. O., 6th (Poona) Division in the case of those repatriated from East Africa and Aden.

"If serving in any theatre of war and being demobilised in that theatre, for employment in that theatre or repatriation to any other country other than the United Kingdom."—By the Disbursing Officer in whose payment the officer is at the time of demobilisation.

"If serving in any theatre of war and being demobilised in the United Kingdom." By the Regimental Paymasters at Home in the case of British Service Officers and by the India Office in the case of others.

THE ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

MR. H. P. MODY'S OPINION.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

I regard the Rowlatt legislation as one of the worst blunders ever perpetrated by British administrators in this country. The Government in carrying it through the Council in the face of the united opposition of all sections of the people have defied public opinion in a way which would be impossible in any free country in the world. They took up the extraordinary position that "Government could not surrender their judgment maturely come to on difficult questions of policy." Having thus satisfied themselves as to their utter infallibility, they turned a deaf ear to all the arguments and exhortations which poured in upon them from all parts of the country. Did it ever occur to Lord Chelmsford and his advisers that in spite of all their collective wisdom, their point of view might be wrong, and that there might be something very objectionable in measures which evoked such universal condemnation, and against which were ranged in a solid array even those whom they regarded as the friends of Government, and whose opinions they most valued? And what has been the result of this obstinate disregard of public feeling on the question? A wave of deep and widespread resentment has swept over the country, and the forces of unrest and discontent, which the coming Reforms might have killed, have acquired a new lease of life. Could anything be more sad than this exhibition of political bankruptcy? I confess I cannot understand it; I do not know to what I should impute the obvious unwisdom of the course which Government have adopted. This indeed I realise, more clearly than ever, that it is of vital importance that the principle of responsibility should be introduced in the sphere of the Government of India as well as in that of the provinces, so that there should be no more of that autocracy and disregard of popular opinion, which have brought the Rowlatt legislation into existence. We want a system of Government which will ensure that the considered judgment of the country—not the passions of the hour, of course—shall be the determining factor in the shaping of our destinies.

H. P. MODY.

WANTED SATYAGRAHA ASHRAMAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to address you the following few lines for favour publication in your widely read paper.

From personel experience I have come to know that many ardent sympathisers of the Satyagraha movement are deterred from joining it simply because of unfavourable extraneous circumstances. These obstacles in the way of sincere people can be removed if the Satyagrahis of different places band themselves together into Satyagraha Ashramas for doing national work and wiping out injustice and wrong from social religious and political spheres.

These Ashmramas should free their members from their individual wants and responsibilities giving them simple fare, raiment and a roof to live under and in return for this they should devote their lives to the service of the mother-land.

This army of Satyagrahis, will finally prove the futility of brute force as against soul force and thus it will not only be able to raise the status of the mother-land but it will also pave the way of the League of Nations the materialization of which is hindered by nothing so much as by the armaments of European Nations.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER,

Bombay, April 12.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Webbs is confirmed in his appointment as Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma with effect from 8th April, when the Hon. Mr. Rice was placed on special duty.

DELHI TRAGEDY.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

MR. DESAI'S EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I appeared to give evidence before the Public Commission on the 1st day. I prepared my statement and got three copies typed, one of which I handed over to the commissioners, one I kept for myself and one was taken by Mr. Madan, the representative of the Associated Press, Delhi. I told him that the Commission is holding its sitting in camera and that my evidence should not be made public and I gave it to him in good faith as a gentleman and he promised to act accordingly. I have, however, come to know that a typed copy of my evidence has found its way to the Police. I at once looked for my copy as well as inquired from the Secretary of the Commission and found that both our copies were quite safe. Since it is now lying with the Police, I do not think any harm in making it public, and I, therefore, send you a copy of my statement and beg to request you to publish it along with this letter.—Yours, etc.

Delhi, April 10.

MR. DESAI'S STATEMENT.

Statement of Krishnarao A. Desai, Hindu, Brahma Kshatriya, age 41 Residing in Subjmundi, Delhi.

I am Manager of the Hanooman Mahadeo Mills.

I have taken the Passive Resistance vow, I have taken an active part in the Passive Resistance movement there, and have also attended all the meetings in this connection.

The speeches at all the meetings were delivered with a view to exhort the sympathies of the public to join the Passive Resistance movement and special stress was laid by all the speakers not to resort to any sort of violence, or opposition or bitterness, but to take to humiliation and prayers.

Passive Resistance was advocated as a soul force and all the communities were appealed to join and sympathise. By a resolution 30th March was fixed as humiliation day. Due precautions were taken by the Satyagraha Sabha, and volunteers were sent round in every locality, to see that no violent measures were resorted to, and the drawbacks, if any, were due to the unprecedented and unexpected response from the General Public to the Command of Mahatma Gandhi.

On the 30th I started at 7 a.m. and went round Sujimundi, saddar Kharibawdi and Chandni Chowk. Nearly every shop was closed and perfect peace and order were maintained. I spent about two hours at Fatehpuri and nothing unusual happened there. From there I returned to the Home Rule League Office and spent one hour there. After eleven o'clock on being informed that near Fatehpuri large crowds had assembled, I started with Mr. Shankar Lal to go there in order to disperse them. On coming near the Clock Tower I was informed that at the Railway Station two boys, while requesting the station shopkeepers to close their shops, were beaten by the Station Master severely and kept in custody

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

I went there and found a few men standing near the platform entrance gate demanding the two men back. On the other side of the gate there about half-a-dozen soldiers abusing and trying to beat them with canes, etc. through the gate holes. The crowd began to increase in numbers, as the information went round the city. Some men from the crowd entered the platform and went near the Station Superintendent's Office as I believe they were informed that the two men were kept in custody in his room. As soon as they went there he got angry and began to abuse and beat them. I tried to stop the people from entering and wanted to have an interview with him, but to no purpose. He with some others in the room began thrashing the crowd. I sought the assistance of a police-man in Civil dress and got an entrance into the room, but before I could talk, the city Inspector forced open the back door of the office and came in with about a dozen constables abusing and thrashing the people with whip and sticks. At once I retired and came back on the platform and began to talk to several authorities, but they were so excited that the only reply I got from them was that the Chief Commissioner and the Military had been sent for. I also inquired as to the necessity of this measure and whether anybody was hurt. To this they replied that no body was hurt, but these people were creating a row and breaking doors.

I approached to the D.T.S. as well as the Station Superintendent and said that the whole station will be cleared if the two men were returned. They only said "Let the Chief Commissioner and Military come". I came out and had a conversation with the City Inspector who was all in excitement and abusing both the people and Passive Resisters. I told him that the rough handling of the people was far from desirable and we Satyagrahis were ready to present our backs instead to the police to get their sticks, if that would satisfy them. I then said that I would try to persuade the crowd to retire if the two men were delivered. I said if necessary bail could also be arranged for, to which he replied that he had no man in his custody there. Owing to the delay in the returning of men and the harsh rough treatment the crowd was provocated to a great extent and every minute the matter grew worse. I tried my best along with other Satyagrahis to induce the people to retire, but they were only bent upon one thing and they had lost all faith in the assurances of the Inspector and the railway authorities as they had beaten them very severely. As neither the police nor the crowd were inclined to yield, I thought of going and calling some leaders, but in the meanwhile a contingent of armed police arrived and as I proceeded a little further I saw machine-gun coming. Thinking it beyond my power now to persuade, I returned to the office of the Home Rule League. On returning there a member of the C. I. D. came and told L. Shankar Lal and me that we were called by the Police Inspector, to pursuade the crowd. I told Mr. Shankarlal that the people were provoked to the highest pitch and our going will not serve the purpose. Let us, therefore, take some leaders with us, but on coming near the Clock Tower we were met by an ekka with two wounded. I said that the worse had happened, it is useless to go and we sat on a varandah opposite the garden. Another carriage followed with three more wounded. Great crowds were gathering there and with a view to disperse them we said to them that a meeting is being held at the Congress grounds and people began to go in that direction.

FIRING NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

On reaching there a meeting was atonce started. But after some time news arrived of the second fire on the crowds near the Clock Tower. This provoked the people again, and during the meeting fifty lancers with two European officers came on the spot and began to surround the crowd. A machine-gun was also seen at a distance. One of them talked to Mahatma Munshi Ram, and on inquiry by me as to what he wanted he said that he wanted an assurance that this crowd would be peaceful and that no stones would be thrown at Europeans and I said that "provided you retire and do not provoke the people the meeting would be peaceful." He told me to announce that to the meeting and I did so. They retired then.

At the second meeting the Chief Commissioner of Delhi arrived and called the chairman Mahatma Munshi Ram and after a short interview with him retired and promised that the crowd would not be provoked any more if they retired quietly, after the meeting. The meeting although attended by about 25 thousand men was the most peaceful one I have ever seen. On Monday I also kept going round the city throughout the day and though the crowds were larger in number than the preceding day, there being no provocation from the police and the authorities the whole day passed peacefully.

From what I have seen and known I am confident that this catastrophe would have been averted if the two boys were released at that time and if the harsh treatment were not accorded to the crowd. A little tact and yielding on the part of the City Inspector and the station authorities to the people's wishes would have undoubtedly saved so many lives.

MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

In an interview given to press representatives, Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said that he had as yet come to no definite decision as to whether or not he would go to Delhi. He once again appealed to the public to conduct the struggle against the Rowlatt Bills in a spirit of true Satyagraha and to refrain from any acts of violence. They should all sympathise with those who might be arrested whilst carrying on the Satyagraha struggle but they should not demand their release for it was the duty of true Satyagrahis to go to jail. He had absolutely no sympathy whatever with those who were Duragrahis. They must be punished for their misdeeds and they could claim no sympathy from the public. He added he firmly believed that if they conducted their struggle in the true spirit of Satyagraha, without any acts of violence, the Rowlatt Bills would quickly disappear from the Statute Book. Considering all circumstances, the Satyagraha movement might have to be given a different and still more restricted shape. The Satyagraha struggle must be conducted in a quiet and peaceful manner and in the true spirit of Satyagraha. He concluded with another earnest appeal to the public to behave in a peaceful manner and refrain from any acts of violence.

On Friday a number of Mahomedans called at Mr. Gandhi's place in connection with the arrests that had been made that day. Mahatma Gandhi, explaining to them the true meaning of Satyagraha, said if the, were arrested whilst practising Duragraha, they deserved no sympathy, and if they were arrested whilst practising Satyagraha they should consider it their duty to go to jail; so that neither way would anybody be justified in demanding the release of those who had been arrested. The Mahatma then dwelt upon the supreme necessity of Hindu-Moslem unity.

Reports are unanimous as to the great restraining influence which the Bombay Magistrates, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Mr. Frank Oliviera and Mr. G. R. Khairaz exercised in preventing excesses being committed on Friday. They walked through the disturbed localities at frequent intervals, exhorting the crowds to behave in a peaceful and orderly manner and also telling the Military and the Police not to take any unnecessary steps in dealing with the situation. The vernacular papers speak highly of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Aston on Friday in restraining the Military and the Police by his sound advice.

ROBBING A PEON.

SENTENCE ON A PRIVATE.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, April 12.

Private Goodman attached to the Military Accounts Department, who was charged with robbery of a purse containing Rs. 150 from a peon, was to-day sentenced to three months' rigrous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. Garrat, Assistant Collector. The fine was ordered to be paid to the peon.

LATEST CABLES.

PEACE TERMS.

PRELIMINARY PRIVATE DISCUSSION WITH GERMANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

Paris, April 10.—It is probable that peace terms will be handed to the Germans and discussed privately. There will be no public meeting till the terms have been practically agreed upon. The number of German delegates at Versailles is expected to be so great that the hotels will be inadequate. The Mayor of Versailles is negotiating with the owners of villas and chateaux in the vicinity to accommodate them.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOLSHEVISTS.

"A GANG OF BLOODTHIRSTY RUFFIANS."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Owen Edwards drew attention to Lenin's alleged peace offer, upon which a lively discussion ensued, a number of speakers objecting to any negotiations with the Bolshevists.

Mr. Shortt replying on behalf of Government, said there was no desire to avoid discussion with Russia, but we could not have truck with a mere gang of bloodthirsty ruffians, who were terrorising the population of Russia. We were entitled to tell the Russian people that we would have no dealings with a Government which endangered civilisation. He opined that the whole story of Lenin being ready to negotiate was German manufactured for the purpose of making believe that the Bolshevists were really peaceable, civilised persons. The Germans were spreading Bolshevism wherever possible as their only hope, because where it went weakness supervened.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN CAIRO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the latest information was that the situation in Egypt was quiet. No further disturbances had occurred since the riot in Cairo on 3rd April. The issue of periodical official statements regarding the situation was being arranged.

OPERATIONS ON ARCHANGEL FRONT.

RUSSIAN TROOPS COOPERATE WITH ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

A British North Russia communiqué states.—The Liverpools and Yorkshires assisted by a company of the Russian army defeated Shredmechenga on April 5th, while the Russian National Army fighting for the first time defended Bolshecrga on April 1st. Russian howitzers in one instance were withdrawn from the gunpits and reversed at four hundred yards range against the enemy on skis.

Canadians, South Africans and Russians were among the Air Force pilots and observers, rendering great assistance.

FAILURE OF GEN. SMUTS' MISSION.

UNCOMPROMISING CHARACTER OF MAGYAR BOLSHEVISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris," referring to General Smuts' mission, says the fact cannot be disguised that an understanding with Magyar Bolshevism would have induced the Entente to treat with Russian Bolshevism, but the weakness of the governing authority and the uncompromising character of Magyar Bolshevism made it clear after a few hours that it was impossible to arrive at any agreement.

SOLDIERS AND PEACE CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that peace may soon be acclaimed followed by the usual celebrations and demonstrations of jingoism, might I suggest through the medium of your valuable paper that all soldiers at present in India, refrain, so far as lies in their power, from taking part in any of these orgies as a silent protest against the passing of the new Military Service Bill, and the arrogance, almost amounting to insolence, displayed to them by the civilian population.

Sports meetings and "Sec-fights" should be entirely tabooed.—Yours, etc.,

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Poona, April, 11.

(The letter, it is necessary to state is written by a British Soldier.—Ed. "B. C.")

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 14th April, 1919.

NEED FOR SANITY.

We regret that very little light has been thrown on the tragic episodes, in several parts of the country, of Thursday and Friday, and that the anxiety of the public has been left to be intensified by divers rumours concerning the disturbances. That there has been in Ahmedabad, Lahore and Amritsar, serious loss to life and property is evident, but no satisfactory account has been yet forthcoming about the actual course of the tumult. In Ahmedabad, martial law has been proclaimed, though the Government communiqué is strangely silent on this point. It is an ominous announcement, but we feel certain that the public are equal to receiving the facts of the disturbance, while the dark veil thrown over the scene is something that is causing pain and distraction among them. The Punjab Government have served an order on the publishers of Indian-edited newspapers to abstain from referring to the disturbances at Lahore and Amritsar. The embargo does not apply to non-Indian papers, so that we have reports and comments served by the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the Associated Press. The discriminative order is calculated to produce pro-Government versions of the trouble and, judging from the reports issued by these agencies, there has been considerable havoc in both the cities. If the Indian press had not been gagged, we should have had more of the truth, but the characteristic stroke of Sir Michael O'Dwyer has silenced all dissonant notes. The "Civil and Military Gazette" has found repose enough for descanting on the lessons of the "riots," since it speaks of India's unfitness for reform, strict adherence to the Arms Act and the disbanding of the Indian Section of the I.D.F. All this levity of generalisations, together with the silence exacted from the Indian press, has given rise to the conjecture that the civilian population suffered terribly in the struggle. We do not know if any spirit of retaliation caused the military to restore order with a remorseless hand. It is on the whole well that we prepare ourselves for serious news. Recriminations have been going on regarding the Delhi reports of the Associated Press, and we are afraid that the report from Lahore will not add to the credit of the Associated Press for unbiassed recording of facts. We read of "ominous roars" and "angry crowds" and "credit to police and military authorities," but little of the losses inflicted on the people by the Infantry and Cavalry detailed for action. The disturbance on Thursday night lasted three hours at most. The casualties suffered by the civil population in Amritsar and Lahore are without doubt vastly greater than the losses of the Delhi mela. The feeling of suspense is, we think, more excruciating than the knowledge of facts, and we would ask the Government to permit the dissemination of news, so that the worst can be known.

In the meanwhile, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been rioting in virulent speeches against "agitators." At the best of times, his word never made for peace. On Thursday evening—the disturbances took place on the very night—his Honour delivered a most extraordinary harangue to the "representatives" of the martial races of the Punjab. If it was his intention to steel up a band on the eve of a pitched battle, his speech would have stood as a model of exhilirating utterance. The occasion called for better counsel. He spoke of the agitation against the Black Act as having been instigated by persistent falsehood and misrepresentation—a deliberate calumny against the people whose honest and reasoned opposition began in the Council Chamber at Delhi. "Their object is to attack Government and insult those who are true to their salt," he added in the course of a bitter diatribe against the opponents of the Black Act. It is all right for the Lieutenant-Governor to anathamatise agitators and thirst for a square fight with crowds. But what would be the effect of such incitements on his listeners as they were summoned to battle against men, who, according to him, had no "martial spirit themselves and no appreciation for the valour and loyalty of those who had been safeguarding their hearths and homes"? We say that it was as terrible as it was grossly calumnious of the Lieutenant-Governor to have, in his speech, pointed to the opponents of the Black Act as a crew of cowardly rebels who had insulted the "martial races," and who, by implication, did not deserve quarter. No one with a serious sense of responsibility could have indulged in wild denunciations and incitements in the face of a most critical situation, but it is the unfortunate fact that Sir Michael O'Dwyer characteristically negotiated the trouble in this militant temper. The damage has been done and cannot be undone, but we make bold to observe that a more intelligent and humane administrator would have placed his influence on the side of peace. We do not and we cannot, with the present knowledge of facts, want to apportion blame, but we wish—with a feeling of infinite pain, because of the irreclaimable past—that Sir Michael O'Dwyer had not on Thursday evening indulged in that orgy of flaming passions before his audience. We are in this respect fortunate that in Bombay we have a Governor like Sir George Lloyd who from the beginning displayed conspicuous restraint and statesmanship in dealing with the situation. On Friday, less level-headed guidance than Sir George Lloyd's would have brought about grave disasters, but we are glad—and the public appreciate it—that his influence restrained the Police and the Military who were on good behaviour. In his Lahore speech, Sir Michael O'Dwyer spoke of defiance of law in Bombay and if we had a man of his type in this city, there would have been danger of a tremendous descent of fire and sword at any moment. The story of Ahmedabad is still a mystery, but we should like to know early whether the executive exhausted the forces of trouble by the exercise of patience and mild force as was the case in Bombay.

We are, from experience, opposed to critics who with fatal facility premise the violence of crowds and certify to the conduct of the authorities. Through the whirl of events, we are apt to forget Delhi, but we cannot possibly overlook the possibility of the police and military having rushed into action, while milder measures would have availed. The mob, being the indeterminate thing it is, has always been the butt of ridicule and accusation at all crises. The mob, too, must have its due and in the fury of critics against it as a hydra-headed monster, they are apt to forget the human element on these occasions. That is why we want to know the facts, especially when the penalty of disorder has been exacted in blood. The agitation against the Black Act will remain and in the meanwhile let us know if the police and military have been guiltless in the shedding of blood. Satyagrahis are asked to desist,—desist from what? These calamities, which they know are not caused by them and which they are certain could have been mitigated by a larger infusion of their spirit, cannot make them extinct, as their cause will hold on till victory. It is hardly fair for them to be shown the sickening sight of blood and be blamed, when they know that they are pledged to opposition to the Black Act and are pledged to self-suffering. The sting of O'Dwyer atrocities consists in the accusation of the innocent and the assumption of the infallible good of repression. It is for the Government to realise the significance of the gruesome tragedies that have followed the Black Act. To minimise and scoff at the deep spirit of resentment in the community is the way of madness. We deplore the terrible character of these incidents. We are sick of their horror. The lesson is misread if, however, the people are asked to abstain from agitation and avert bloodshed, since there is it may be unconsciously, an evasion of the ultimate responsibility of disaster. It is within the power of Government to save the situation, without the slightest damage to their prestige or authority.

MR. MONTAGU'S DUTY.

The statements regarding the Rowlatt legislation that Dr. Fisher has been obliged to make in the Commons, on behalf of Mr. Montagu, have been singularly unfortunate. His latest pronouncement, that is so far as the Indian people who are most concerned are made aware, was made on the 7th instant, and though cabled from London on the same date was made available for publication only yesterday. The public has a right to know who is responsible for this unconscionable delay. Fortunately, the delay is, in a way, providential. For, remembering what has happened during the last week, who could deny that the knowledge of what seemed to be the final decision of the Secretary of State would have aggravated an already serious situation to the most alarming degree. For, the statement is as disappointing as it could be. The Secretary of State while regretting the "necessity" of the Black Act, sought to defend his acceptance of it, on the ground that it was based on the recommendation of "an influential representative commission"—and that the Government of India wanted it. Apart from the question of the importance and weight to be attached to the views of the Rowlatt Committee and of the Government of India, surely it was the business of the Secretary of State to examine whether the Committee went about, or was allowed to go about, its business in the right manner and was justified in making the recommendations it did and, more, whether the Government of India had been able to prove the justification and necessity of their action. It is an amazing doctrine that the Secretary of State, who is the final arbiter, should feel himself bound to accept the views of the Government of India without examining the merits of the question and, what is still more flagrant, disregarding the unanimous voice of the people most concerned. When Dr. Fisher made his announcement, the Secretary of State was presumably aware of the character of the non-official opposition in the Council and in the country. Since then the intensity and universality of the feeling against the legislation has manifested itself in a manner which no civilized Government and, we hope the Government of India also, dare ignore except to their own cost. We trust the Government of India have kept the Secretary of State fully acquainted with the present development of the situation and the feeling of opposition to the Act which is behind it. We also earnestly trust that they have themselves reconsidered their decision, repented of their hasty action and have advised the Secretary of State accordingly. At any rate, the Secretary of State, with his present knowledge, must recognise the wisdom of reconsidering his own decision.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Shukul's Resignation.

Mr. Shukul's letter of resignation is a lucid statement of the grounds on which opposition to the Black Act has been based. The measure is "absolutely wrong, altogether uncalled-for and extremely harmful", and it is a verdict which the present misfortunes fully confirm. The contention that membership of the present Council does not enable a man to be of real service to his fellow-citizens, is thoroughly borne out by recent experience, and though it has not been so trenchantly put, as was done by Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Shukul's letter is a frank confirmation of a fact which members, who remain in the Council, have realised in common with those who have resigned. Along with the resignations of Mr. Jinnah, Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Shukul, is the fact of a powerful accession to the Satyagraha movement in Behar. Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Mazharul Huq, Mr. Brajakishore, Mr. Prasad Parameshwar and Mr. Lal Rajendra Prasad have now signed the pledge, and we are glad that the agitation in Behar has gained by the pacific influence introduced by the new signatories.

The Russian Mirage.

The official announcement has come that the Entente troops have evacuated Odessa and an important base of action against Russia is lost. The retirement was due to Bolshevik pressure. Three other expeditions against Russia now remain to operate and of these there is not much to be said about the troops at Vladivostok. The most mobile action is in the Caucasus, where Russian Bolsheviks have received an effective set-back and where, with the aid of the anti-Bolsheviks, further advance is being made. The army at Murmansk has been, of late, exceptionally active, but, according to Sir Ernest Shackleton, it requires to be strongly reinforced for sharp and decisive operations. There is some reorganisation in progress, but the Bolsheviks must be finding compensations in Hungary and in Bavaria. The mission of General Smuts is not known to have succeeded yet, while the Soviets in Munich have definitely entered into relations with their Russian kinsmen. If, therefore, the results are summed up, Lenin cannot be said to be a loser, whose defeat by the military forces of the Entente remains as far and elusive as the mirage.

Cooperative Housing.

At a special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cooperative Housing Association, it was resolved to amalgamate the Association to the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. The Institute has recently been started with a view, among other things, to develop and coordinate all cooperative activities in Bombay and it is fitting that the task hitherto performed by the Housing Association should be carried on by an expert committee of the Institute which, for obvious reasons, is expected to be better equipped for the purpose. There is no need in Bombay which is more crying than that of housing accommodation, and there is no solution of the housing problem which is more satisfactory and permanent than that offered by cooperative housing. We hope the Central Cooperative Institute will not let the grass grow under its feet in this respect, as it seems to be doing in respect of its other activities.

Development of Salsette.

While, however, we have no doubt the very urgency of the problem will stir the Institute to continuous activity, its success in the undertaking will depend, to a large extent, on the cooperation and financial support which it receives from the public, and, much more, on the practical encouragement and assistance from Government, the Municipality and other public bodies. Government have a special and urgent duty to perform in the matter of housing. That duty can best be performed if it is always borne in mind that the housing problem can never be satisfactorily solved so long as the development of Salsette is not undertaken on a large and coordinated scale. In this connection the suggestion made for the appointment of a Housing Board deserves immediate and earnest consideration.

Bombay Tenants' Association.

Several members of the newly formed Bombay Tenants' Association have brought to our notice what appears to be a somewhat careless and irregular procedure adopted by the Provisional Committee in issuing notices of the inaugural meeting which was held at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday at the Servants of India Society's Hall. A large number of members appear to have received the printed post cards containing the notice either *after* the meeting or just a few hours before. One of the members received the post card on the 10th, the card bearing postal marks indicating that it was posted at 2-30 p.m. on 9th April—only three hours prior to the meeting—and that it was delivered at 9-30 a.m. on 10th April! Another member received his card by the 7-30 a.m. delivery of 10th April, while a third received the notice by the 5-30 p.m. delivery on the 9th, when the meeting was already in progress. Many others received notices only a few hours before the meeting. In these circumstances, it was inevitable that a large number of members, though anxious to be present at the inaugural meeting, were prevented from attending it, owing to the extraordinary carelessness displayed by the Provisional Committee. Several more persons, who had registered their names, are reported to have not received any notices at all!

Wanted an Explanation.

It appears at the meeting on Wednesday these irregularities were brought to the notice of the chairman and members of the Committee, to whom a request was made that they should postpone the meeting to another date, so that all the members might receive timely notice of the meeting. The chairman, however, appears to have brushed aside this very reasonable suggestion, without himself or the members of the Committee offering any explanation in palliation of the latter's carelessness, and to have proceeded to transact business. We do not know what excuse the Committee have to offer for these irregular proceedings. In the interests of the tenant class of Bombay, which this Association seeks to serve and represent, it is necessary that a fresh meeting should be called and the proceedings of last Wednesday declared irregular. The objects with which the Association is being started, are very laudable, but such carelessness and irregularities on the part of the executive at the very beginning of its career are not exactly calculated to inspire confidence in the Association.

Bureaucratic Efficiency.

A striking illustration of efficient bureaucratic administration is contained in the following Press Note, just issued:

With a view to encourage the construction of wells which may have the effect of reducing water-logging under canals, Government decided in February, 1916, that the provisions of Section 48 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, under which land deriving benefit by percolation from a canal is liable to a water rate, should not be enforced in respect of land watered by wells sunk at a distance of more than 100 feet from any canal, provided that such wells are fed by natural percolation only and not by a surface channel or a constructed underground channel or pipe. These orders were published in a Press Note, but as they do not appear to have obtained wide publicity Government desire to bring them again to the notice of the public.

The orders issued in 1916 had considerable importance for agriculturists in irrigated areas and one would have imagined an efficient administration would have taken immediate steps to see that they were brought to their notice. But, apparently, the business of the Secretariat begins and ends with issuing orders without caring to see if they are carried out.

BUDAPEST ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

COPENHAGEN.—A Budapest telegram states that all Soviet candidates have been successful in the Budapest elections, the majority being factory hands.

COLLISION BETWEEN REDS AND CZECHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

COPENHAGEN.—A Budapest telegram dated the 9th April, says fighting between the Reds and the Czechs has occurred at Ungvar in Hungary. Thirty Reds and 180 Czechs were killed.

FOOD AND COAL SUPPLIES CUT OFF FROM MUNICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Bavarian Government opines that Bolshevism at Munich will collapse without military action owing to the stoppage of food-stuffs. Meanwhile Government is preparing for a long sojourn at Bamberg.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that railway traffic to Munich is suspended, thus cutting off coal supplies.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

REMOVAL URGED TO PREVENT SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., April 14.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Armistice Commission has urgently requested the Allies to permit the removal to Russia of Russian prisoners of war at present in Germany on the ground of increasing disturbance among them and fear they will break out of camps, thereby spreading the Bolshevist danger in Germany.

COUNSELS OF PANIC.

ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS' OUTBURST.

GOADING AUTHORITIES TO "FIRMER" ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The "Statesman", to-day says:—As the agitation regarding the Rowlatt Act proceeds, it becomes more and more evident that the Moderate Indian politician and the cause he champions are placed by it in no uneviable position. The Moderates turned a deaf ear to the plea of the Rowlatt Commission and of the Government of India, and assisted the formation of that solid block of Indian members hostile to the Rowlatt Act, whose existence is made the pretext for the present disorders. The Moderates in effect have been co-agents in calling up the spirits of disorder, and it is as puerile, as it is useless, for them at this juncture to blame the Bolshevists for pursuing their policy to its logical conclusion. The result must inevitably be a serious reaction against the scheme of Self-Government for India to which the Moderates are pledged and for which they have worked consistently for years.

The "Englishman" says:—The news that comes to hand from various parts of India increasing daily in its seriousness indicates the conditions of disorder and unrest that demand instant and severe action on the part of the Government to assert authority, uphold the law and protect the lives and property of peaceful citizens. The tragic happenings at Amritsar are too grave and terrible to be treated lightly, and they are a warning of uglier and more serious possibilities still, unless the Government take immediately drastic measures to restore order and assert its own authority above that of the agitators and fanatics it has feebly and vainly tried to placate. The story of Amritsar will send a thrill of indignation and horror throughout the Empire."

"A SHAM IDEAL OF LIBERTY."

LAHORE, April 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says.—"To-day's news brings with it a lesson stern and sharp to the Government of India and political empiricists at Home, who for the sake of lip adherence to a sham ideal of liberty have been gambling with the safety of the British Empire in India, and with the loyalty of those Indians who see in the British rule the best chance of ultimately attaining to political developments on sound lines. No agitation in the history of India of the last few years has been so factitious, so unreal, and so baseless as the precious present passive resistance movement, which has now brilliantly asserted its freedom-loving qualities, by causing the death of three Englishmen and a certain number of Indians. It is useless to say that the real meaning of the Rowlatt Act has not been understood and useless to make a belated attempt to explain it to a set of people who have been by this time thoroughly imbued with mad and unscrupulous distortions of the measure poured out by professional agitators, whose pranks have been discreetly winked at by more moderate and somewhat weak-kneed politicians.

Government have a lesson to learn. The path to progress does not lie in the exercise of brilliant gifts of charm and tact in dealing with opposition in the Council, nor does it lie in giving way to or attempting to placate professional politicians on superficial grievances. Some straightforward and, to a great extent, fatherly guidance is as essential to-day as it was fifty years ago. India has not yet begun to walk politically, and no amount of talking by academic Secretaries of State can give her qualities in their full development when that development is still in the infancy. Out of the darkness of news that comes upon us to-day there is a gleam of hope that in the Punjab and Delhi provinces there are administrations that can grasp and act firmly and set an example, and if the Government of India follows their example and throws overboard its new-fangled ideas of the subtle school, all will be well.

"DISBAND INDIAN SECTION OF I.D.F."

We consider—and we are confident that we should be supported by all thinking Englishmen and Indians in the light of to-day's news—that the Arms Act exemption measure should be immediately dropped and that the Indian Section of the Indian Defence Force should be disbanded until we are more satisfied that the products of certain of our colleges who form that force are really loyal in their intentions. The number of students that took part in last Sunday's and Thursday's demonstrations was sufficiently large to establish the fact that there is a great danger to loyalty in the young and impressionable part of the population. Radical reforms will be necessary, not of the Montagu-Chelmsford type, but of a more practical and salutary character, to bring about a change of heart of those in collegiate institutions.

"THE REMEDY—DISALLOW ROWLATT ACT."

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The "Indian Daily News" asks:—What then is the remedy? It is simple. Disallow the Rowlatt Act and cease firing on the mob. That will be no sign of weakness. That will not hurt the fetish of prestige. If the people do not want a measure, if they say "give us a chance for reform", if they beg that the fetters might be put away, why forget the elementary principle that coercion is the least part of a Government? Why not try conciliation first, and, if it fails, the arm of the Government will be long enough and strong enough to bring the criminal to book."

"BENGALEE'S" ANXIETY ABOUT REFORMS.

The "Bengalee" deprecates the Satyagraha movement as inimical to the interests of the Reforms Scheme, and says the Delhi riots of the 30th March last have been followed by riots at Amritsar and at Lahore in consequence of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. No graver misfortune could have happened to India at the present moment. The Reform proposals are about to be introduced into Parliament, and the enemies of Indian advancement will take the fullest advantage of these disturbances to block the passage of the Bill. An India seething with excitement and surcharged with the elements which produce lawlessness and violence is not fit for responsible Government. Such will be the cry of Lord Sydenham and his followers. These unfortunate happenings will thus [illegible] serve to weaken the hands of the friends of Indian progress.

THOUGHTLESS ACTION OF AUTHORITIES.

The "A. B. Patrika" blames Government for the action taken in regard to Mr. Gandhi's movements, and says this thought less action of the authorities was responsible for the popular demonstrations which took place at Lahore and Amritsar. It was their special duty to see that further provocations were not given to the people.

The "Indian Mirror" says: "Mahatma Gandhi has sown the poisonous seeds of Satyagraha and is reaping the poisonous fruit thereof. What happened at Lahore and Amritsar ought to make Mr. Gandhi hang down his head in shame and humiliation."

SATYAGRAHA AND RECENT OCCURENCES.

MADRAS PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 12.

Commenting on the Lahore and Amritsar riots etc., the "Madras Mail" writes:—"The duty of authorities is plain. Satyagraha has entered into an unholy alliance with mobocracy. Precessions or meetings organised under the pretext of the one, but in reality to give scope to the other, should be proscribed and their promoters deprived of the capacity to make mischief."

"New India", after condemning the excesses, writes:—"Such wanton destruction is alien to the spiritual culture of our race and will harm the cause of our motherland. Nobody will be so much affected by these excesses as Mr. Gandhi himself.

The "Hindu" says:—"It need hardly be pointed out that no Satyagrahi will be found to support violence of this kind. While Government may profit by this object lesson on the danger of sitting on the safety valve, the cause of the country in general, and of Satyagraha in particular, can only suffer by such excesses.

"Justice" says:—The Satyagraha movement and Mr. Gandhi's activities, consciously, or unconsciously, have produced a state of affairs in some parts of India at least uncommonly resembling the beginnings of Bolshevism. The time has come for Government to act and act strongly and Government have a right to rely on the cooperation of all loyal citizens.

"LAWLESS TERRORISM OF EXECUTIVE.

MR. KASTURIRANGA ON MR. GANDHI'S ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 13.

A meeting was held yesterday evening on Triplicane Beach in connection with the orders of the Government of India and Provincial Governments against Mr. Gandhi. Mr. S. Kasthuriranga Iyengar, who presided, in the course of his speech, said that the Defence of India Act should have been used to curb the activities of Mr. Gandhi showed the extent of lawless terrorian which the executive in this country was capable of. It seemed to him quite clear that Government had miscalculated the extent of the popular feeling in support of the Satyagrahi movement, which was bound to grow in proportion to the public spirit in the country. The speaker greatly regretted the news regarding the attack on certain European officials in Amritsar.

A resolution, condemning the action of the Government of India prohibiting Mr. Gandhi from entering the Punjab and Delhi and directing him not to leave Bombay Presidency, was passed.

Another resolution expressing the feeling that the action taken by the above Governments against Mr. Gandhi was bound to create deep resentment and endanger the peace and tranquility of the country and deprecating strongly the policy of terrorism and reckless disregard of human life involved in the entirely indiscriminate and wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable resort to fire-arms and in shooting of the innocent and unarmed citizens, was also passed.

Among those who took part in the meeting were Messrs. A. Ranga swami Iyengar, S. Satyamurti, T. V. Venkatarama Iyer and C. Rajagopalachariar.

QUIET IN LAHORE.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Up to late hour this evening there was no further outbreak of disorder here. Several reports were received during the day that processions were being formed in the city but the precautions taken were fully effective and no demonstrations were permitted to take place. All exits from the city were strictly guarded and unusual quietness reigned in the civil station. Demand was made for the bodies of those who died in yesterday's rioting, but the request was refused and the relatives of the deceased were permitted to perform the usual ceremonies. No assemblies of any sort were allowed to take place to-day outside the city. The latter was more or less left to itself. So far as could be ascertained, one man was killed and about twelve were wounded by the firing during yesterday's disturbances, the wounded being mainly youths of the shop-keeping class, some coolies and two students. Two of the wounded died to-day. Supplies of all sorts for the civil station and places outside the Lahore city were at first scarce owing to the closing of all the shops and this was one of the minor inconveniences of the outbreak, but complete arrangements are being made to obviate this difficulty, and it is anticipated that matters will speedily be placed on a satisfactory footing; in fact, in regard to the whole situation generally, no further trouble is expected.

DISTURBANCE AT AHMEDABAD.

VARIOUS GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BURNT.

The following Press Communiqué was issued by the Bombay Government last night:—

Disturbance which broke out in Ahmedabad on the 10th continued on the 11th. Various Government buildings in the City and Bhadar were burnt by the rioters. One European Sergeant and one Indian constable were killed and there were considerable casualities among the rioters. The Electrical Power House is reported to have been damaged and two European employees seriously handled. The Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner, Northern Division, arrived at Ahmedabad at 1-30 p.m. on the 12th with a Military force. The City which is strongly picketted with Military and Police forces is now quiet, the main roads practically deserted, business at a standstill and all shops shut. Mr. Gandhi arrived at Ahmedabad from Bombay on Sunday morning.

OUTBREAK AT VIRAMGAUM.

A crowd of rioters, the communiqué continues, on the 12th burnt the Railway Station and various Government buildings at Viramgaum. The Aval Karkun of Viramgaum was murdered. A Military force has been despatched and order has been restored. It is hoped that communications with Viramgaum, which have been interrupted, will be restored to-morrow. The interruption of communications has seriously impeded famine relief in Guzarath and adjoining areas.

MR. SHASTRI ON MR. GANDHI'S ARREST.

"GOVT. HAVE MADE A SAD MISTAKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 12.

The Hon. Srinivasa Shastri speaking on "The task before us" at the premises of the Servants of India Society and referring to Mr. Gandhi's arrest said:— The Government of India seemed to have made a sad mistake in dealing with the situation arising out of the Satyagraha movement. It might be said that at Delhi the advent of Mr. Gandhi would excite the fury of the people after all that had happened there. Mr. Gandhi was the sort of man to have been called as an ally to allay any such situation and Mr. Gandhi was peculiarly susceptible to appeals of this nature. Instead of doing this, the Government had decided most unwisely to take hold of Mr. Gandhi by using the provisions of the Indian Defence Act. It was most unfortunate that the Satyagraha movement should have so soon developed into this unfortunate position.

Referring to the Rowlatt legislation he said if they got reforms the new legislation could be got rid of. He said the Reform Scheme being transitory, if they sent proper people to the Council and exercised judgment carefully, they could rest content with the scheme for the present

AT KARACHI.

NO SIGNS OF DISTURBANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April, 12.

There are no signs of any disturbance in Karachi, but precaution has been taken of placing British military guards at the banks and various public offices.

The collector, this morning, issued a proclamation warning the public against any breach of peace and assuring full protection to all well disposed and law-abiding persons in the exercise of their lawful occupations. This proclamation and the news that Mr. Gandhi is at full liberty will probably avert the threatened three days' strike of shops, which it is said, the local Home Rulers have been trying to bring about.

At a meeting of the Karachi Satyagraha Sabha last night, proceedings consisted chiefly of reading of Mr. Gandhi's latest message in different vernaculars. There were no demonstrations or speeches during this morning.

The collector had a conference with the leading residents of Karachi as to the best means to deal with existing unrest. Later an order under the Criminal Procedure Code was issued prohibiting any attempt to persuade, coerce, or intimedate shopkeepers, gariwalas, etc., from the pursuit of their lawful calling. The order is to remain in force for two months.

SEQUEL TO GHANDI'S ARREST

HARTAL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Friday was observed as a day of mourning by the Indian inhabitants of the town. News of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi reached here on Thursday afternoon and by the evening, it was known all over the town. There was a conference of up-country Hindus and Mahomedans, but nothing was decided. This morning business went on as usual, but as the day advanced it was decided to declare *hartal* as a mark of honour in respect of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and as a protest against the order prohibiting him to enter the Punjab and Delhi. By noon shops, bazars, show rooms and godowns in Indian business quarters of the city were closed and this report spread like wild fire from mouth to mouth, and business houses owned by Indians all over the city were closed. Vehicular traffic in certain sections was at a standstill. Bands of young boys—Hindu and Mahomedans—in batches crying *Gandhi Maharaj ki jai*, were seen moving about requesting the shop-keepers to close their shops, and tram passengers to alight from cars. Very few carriages were seen plying in the streets of northern Calcutta. Tram service was not stopped, but in certain sections empty cars were seen running up and down. People are much excited, but up to seven in the evening no disturbance is reported.

At Bara Masjid and Beadon Square mass meetings addressed by Hindus and Mahomedans were held at which Mr. Gandhi's message was explained and the crowd was requested not to create disturbance.

DELHI STRIKE CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 13.

The strike still continues. Petty shopkeepers who kept open yesterday have again joined. All is quiet, but there is an air of uncertainty about. People have not resumed work.

CITY QUIET EVERYWHERE

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

As on Saturday, so on Sunday, the city wore its usual peaceful aspect and there was quiet everywhere. All signs of the trouble on Friday have disappeared, and military pickets were nowhere visible. Nagdevi Street and Abdur Rehman Street continued to do business as on ordinary days, and there was nothing particular.

SATYAGRAHA DAY IN SIND.

PARDANASHIN LADIES' ENTHUSIASM

(From a Correspondent.)

Devotion to the cause of liberty as well as devotion to the sacred name of Mahatma Gandhi associated with it made the Satyagraha Day in Sind a striking success. Sukkur, Sikharpur and Hyderabad observed it on 30th March and Karachi on the 6th instant. Entire business was generally suspended.

The procession that started from near the Home Rule League premises numbered over three thousand at the very outset. The Satyagrahis were in the centre, all bare-footed and bare-headed, and all about them, before and after, were a large number of sympathisers. In the middle of them all was the carriage bearing Mahatma Gandhi's photo. Black banners, a symbol of mourning both to the Hindus and Muslims alike, were very largely in evidence all along the length of the procession. When it reached its appointed destination the people gathered into a large meeting and Mr. Jethmal Parsram, the editor of the "Hindvasi" and Dr. Choittram P. Gidwani explained in a few words the meaning of the occasion and the spiritual force it generated.

The women of the place were not less astir. They had observed the fast like their husbands, brothers and sons and in the evening assembled in a large body in the Nari Shala and expressed with almost a religious feeling their readiness to suffer in the cause of liberty. They prayed and sang songs of devotion to the motherland and though pardanashin, joined the mass meeting in the Homstead Hall.

Karachi also observed the day with great enthusiasm. In the morning there was a huge procession and in the evening, there assembled a meeting of over 10,000 people in the open compound of the Parvati Pati Temple on the Lawrence Road. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai (Vishindas, President of the Karachi Municipality, was in the chair. There were several speeches, and resolutions were passed condemning the Rowlatt Act.

THATTA (SIND), April 12.

On receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest an informal meeting of Satyagrahis and sympathisers was held on Thursday evening. In accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's parting message Friday was celebrated as a day of joy and Hindu-Moslem unity and the whole day passed off quietly without the slightest disturbances.

LATEST RECRUIT TO SATYAGRAHA.

TITLE OF RAO BAHADUR RENOUNCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Rao Bahadur Dolatram Kashiram, a well-known citizen of Bombay and an unostentatious worker in the field of social reform, has after hearing the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and his message to his countrymen, come to the conclusion that it is impossible to render co-operation to a Government which cannot help coming into conflict with Mr. Gandhi, who in Mr. Dolatram's words, is an incarnation of Truth, Love and Justice. Accordingly Mr. Dolatram as a first step has written to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, returning the Badge and Ribbon of the Title of Rao Bahadur and renouncing his Title. The next step Mr. Dolatram rook was to take the Satyagraha Pledge.

KARNAL CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARNAL, April 8.

Karnal is very near Delhi and could not remain unaffected by the course of events that happened there on the 30th March, 1919. Great sympathy was felt for the innocent victims in the shooting affray. It was already known here that the 6th of April would be observed as a day of national protest against the passage of the Black Act. Consequently Sunday was observed as a day of national mourning and all business was suspended. In the evening a mass meeting of the citizens of Karnal was held near the Karna Tank. Over five thousand people attended and all classes of people contributed to the success of the meeting. For the first time in the history of Karnal, Hindus and Mahomedans met together on a common platform. Mr. Basant Lal, pleader, was voted to the chair. The following were among the resolutions passed unanimously.

"(1) That the citizens of Karnal assembled in a mass meeting desire t place on record their emphatic and indignant protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act, subversive of the elementary rights of citizens in the teeth of the unanimous opposition of the Indian non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and in utter defiance of Indian public opinion clearly expressed from the platform and the press.

"(2) That the citizen of Karnal humbly pray that His Majesty may disallow the Rowlatt Act.

"(3) That this meeting of the citizens of Karnal respectfully express their humble gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for starting the movement of Satyagraha which has the effect of uniting Hindus and Mahomedans all over India and which has enabled the citizens of Karnal to express their feelings about the Act by observing fast and entire cessation of work by all communities."

DEMONSTRATIONS AT SURAT.

LADIES BECOME SATYAGRAHIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 11.

The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was received here by a wire on the 10th which reached Surat at 1-40 p.m. The news spread with more than electric velocity and immediately a meeting was arranged at the Tilak Maidan, where with two hours' notice more than ten thousand people gathered together. Mr. D. K. Desai was in the chair. He read out the message of Mr. Gandhi which exhorted all not to make any departure from truth by a hair's breadth and to refrain from violence against any body, whether Englishman or Indian, and it laid particular stress on the Hindu Moslem unity, and on Swadeshi. It said in the end that the soul-force was the only sure weapon to fight wrongs, and by it alone, through suffering, will India reach its goal and not by reforms dropping from England, unstintedly.

On the request of the new Mahajan Sheth, Mr. Veragiwala, all the shops of the city were closed on the 11th and most of the business was suspended. The spirit of some of mill-hands towards excess was checked by the Satyagrahis exhorting them to respect the message of Mr. Gandhi, and the appeal went home so far that those who had sticks threw them away on house-tops and into the river.

In the evening a procession started from the Satyagraha Office and marched peacefully to the meeting place where more than twenty thousand people were collected. There were two overflow meetings, besides the main meeting. Speeches were delivered on "The Real Spirit of Satyagraha." The proceedings were conducted very peacefully and quietly. Mr. D. K. Desai was in the chair, and the venerable priest of the Jain Community also spoke besides Messrs. Motilal Vyas, Mr. D. N. Desai, K. V. Mehta, Venishankar and others. The proceedings came to a close at 8 p.m.

There was also a ladies meeting at Malvi's Wadi where ladies of respectable families numbering more than two thousands took part. Mrs. Nanduben Saraya, sister of Mr. S. G. Banker, presided. Inspiring speeches were made by several ladies as a result of which Swadeshi vow was taken by ladies present, several of whom even signed the Satyagraha pledge. The proceeding of the ladies meeting terminated at 5-30 after which they passed in a procession to the meeting on the Tilak ground and were received with great ovation.

SATYAGRAHA IN SURAT.

SATYAGRAHA OFFICE.

SURAT, April 9.

Practical form was given to Satyagraha on the 8th instant, when Mr. D. K. Desai, President of the Sabha sold his first copy and took some copies with him to the Municipal Committee where he sold a copy to Mr. Sheth, the Vice-President of Rander Municipality.

In the morning of the 9th instant several Satyagrahis scattered themselves in several parts of the city, selling copies of Hind-Swaraj. Some copies were sold off for five rupees and even more. Some copies of Satyagrahi were sold off for two rupees.

In the evening a grand meeting was arranged by the Home Rule League, what is popularly called the "Tilak grounds." Three to four thousand people were representing different communities were present in the meteting. Mr. D. K. Desai presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Surat recognises Swadeshism as the basis of the national prosperity and key to self-government and so it earnestly appeals to each and every individual to take up the Swadeshi vow.

After the meeting several copies of Hind Swaraj were put to auction which set up great enthusiasm among the audience. The bid went up from one rupee to thirty rupees the highest bidder was a poor but patriotic Bohra.

LANCERS' CHARGE AT PYDHOWNI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a visiter to Bombay. I had business with some merchants at Mandvi and so went in tram to Pydhoni last evening at about 3 p.m. I was told that Mahatma Gandhi was just then passing that way and so I wanted to take the opportunity to see the Mahatma after his release and return to Bombay and went to the lane through which his car was passing. The crowd was very immense but quite orderly till Mahatma's car passed among and then began to disperse. Just then, for unknown reasons, the mounted police charged their horses at breakneck speed causing hurt and terror to the mob so far, there was no cause for this ill behaviour of the police. The frightened mob got infuriated and made free use of the metal spread on the road and there was a rain of stones.

I, as many other passersby, took shelter in a small verandah of a closed shop near by and wanted to escape at any possible moment. Most of the stone throwers left the scene and when everything was about to be quiet the police came in numbers armed with lathies and began to beat people in the verandahs. One man fell down unconscious and was subsequently removed in that state in a motor car. Several received serious injuries. I had very hard stick blows on my right hand and I lost my umbrella and upper cloth in my struggle to save myself.

Can the action of the police be justified? Is it not peevish to unnecessarily provoke a peaceful mob? Is it manly to hurt innocent people who took shelter in verandahs to save themselves from the wrath of the mob.—Yours, etc.,

K. SHINIVASA RAU.

Bombay, April 12.

O'DWYERISM IN EXCELSIS.

INDIAN PRESS IN PUNJAB GAGGED.

NOT TO PUBLISH RIOT REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The following order has been issued by the Punjab Government and was served on the publishers of Indian edited newspapers to-day:—

Order under Rule 3 of Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

Whereas in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that publishers are about to publish in their newspapers accounts of or references to the disturbances which have taken and are taking place in Lahore and Amritsar, and whereas in the opinion of the Local Government publication of such accounts or references is likely to be prejudicial to public safety and preservation of order, now therefore the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased hereby to direct that the said publishers shall not publish or permit to be published in the said newspapers or in any other newspaper of which he is publisher any references to accounts of or criticism of the said disturbances or any other disturbances of a similar nature in India, or of measures taken by authorities to deal with such disturbances, unless and until any such references, accounts, or criticisms shall have been submitted for pre-censorships to the Press Adviser to the Punjab Government or any other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, and shall have been duly passed for publication by that officer.

By order of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab,

(Sd.) E. JOSEPH, Secretary.

THE BLACK ACT.

DR. FISHER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Swan, Dr. Fisher stated that the Secretary of State regretted that the existence of anarchical revolutionary movement in India necessitated the passing of a new Crimes Act.

He emphasised that this action had been taken after careful consideration on the advice of an influential representative commission, and the Government of India was satisfied that it was essential to peace and security that the Government should be armed with these exceptional powers to be applied only in areas where anarchical and revolutionary crime was proved to exist.

The Secretary of State was not prepared to disregard the findings of this commission and the views of the Government of India by advising His Majesty to disallow the Act.

Dr. Fisher emphasised that this legislation did not reflect on and its necessity was not affected by the splendid loyalty of Indians generally, and it would affect only a small portion of the population to which it applied.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE RATES.

NO PROSPECT OF FURTHER REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 13.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate Mr. Wilson, after giving the details showing that accommodation was provided for 4805 passengers from India during April, stated that the diversion via India of Troopships from Australia and the use of prizeships would be continued in order to provide for as many as possible of the remaining passengers from India, whose conveyance however was less urgent.

Mr. Wilson said he was informed that there was no prospect of any further reduction in the rates.

EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED.

EXPERTS' RECOMMENDATIONS ON REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 12.

PARIS, April 9.—An agreement has been reached with regard to responsibilities and reparations.

It is understood that one of the Allied nations, probably Belgium, will initiate the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser and others responsible for the breach of treaties, invasion and devastation.

As regards reparations, experts recommend that the enemy countries shall admit the responsibility for damage, but in view of their inability fully to recompense the losses the Inter-Allied Commission will assess the losses payable within thirty years, beginning from 1st May, 1921, with an initial payment of 1,000 million sterling and Germany signing a bond recognising a provisional debt of six thousand millions.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMES

DECISION OF COUNCIL OF FOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

The Havas Agency states:—The progress made by the Council of Four under pressure of public opinion continues and virtual agreement has been reached on the question of responsibility. Probably no action will be taken to bring to judgment the authors of the war, but crimes committed during the war will be made the subject of judicial proceedings before an international tribunal.

It is most probable that the Dutch Government will be asked to arrange the extradition of the Kaiser.

EMPIRE'S FINANCIAL CLAIM NO ENEMY.

MR. KENNEDY—JONES'S TELEGRAM TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 12.

Mr. Lloyd George's telegram to Mr. Kennedy-Jones was in reply to a telegram signed by over two hundred members of the House of Commons declaring that "Greatest anxiety exists owing to persistent reports from Paris that the British delegates instead of formulating a complete financial claim for the Empire are merely considering what amount can be exacted from the enemy. Our constituents expect that the first action of the delegates will be as you have repeatedly stated in election speeches to present a bill in full and make Germany acknowledge her debt and then to discuss the ways and means of obtaining payment."

The telegram was sent on the initiative of Mr. Kennedy-Jones and seven other Unionists with a view to "Strengthening the hands of the Prime Minister."

SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

PEASANTS' OPPOSITION TO SOVIET GOVT.

DISAGREEMENT IN SOCIALIST CAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 12.

BERLIN, April 8.—Eilenberger, leader of the Bavarian peasants, opposes the Soviet Government and threatens to cut off Munich food-supplies.

The Spartacist disturbances have occurred at Nuremberg. Strong forces are now patrolling the town.

The Soviet at Wuerzburg voted against the Soviet Republic, while at Munich three Socialist parties are opposing one another. Confusion reigns. A bourgeois strike is being threatened.

The German Government has refused the release of Ledebour which the Congress of Soviets demands.

BOLSHEVISM IN MUNICH.

BERLIN AUTHORITIES DETERMINED TO PUT IT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin message states that interviewed by the "Tageblatt", Noske said that the military authorities were prepared for all possibilities. If necessary, Munich would be forced by arms to return to order. "We must", said Noske, "hit out with all our energy rather than allow the Fatherland to be precipitated into an abyss. If blood is shed, it will be on the heads of the Spartacist maniacs."

GENERAL STRIKE IN BRUNSWICK.

WORKERS' COUNCIL SOLE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 13.

BERLIN, April 9.—The workers in Brunswick have begun a general strike. Banks, newspapers, railways and trams are suspended. The Landtag has adjourned indefinitely. The newly elected Workers' Council is meeting to proclaim itself the sole sovereign power in Brunswick.

DEMONSTRATION AT BREMERHAVEN.

END OF NUREMBURG STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Bremerhaven Socialists demonstrated to-day, demanding that vigorous measures be taken to relieve food scarcity in the Lower Weser region, these measures to include alliance with the Russian Soviet. Otherwise, they threatened to strike on April 13th.

There was some fighting at Magdeburg before Government troops obtained control. Numerous arrests were made. The strike at Nuremburg has ended. Communists at Vogtland (Saxony) have demanded the proclamation of a Soviet Republic. The ironworkers and miners at Zwickau have struck, demanding the removal of Government.

BAVARIAN REPUBLIC AND RUSSIA.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

BERLIN, April 10.—A telegram from Leipzig says that diplomatic relations have been established between the Bavarian Soviet Republic and Russia.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

AGITATION FOR GENERAL STRIKE SLACKENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 12.

BERLIN, April 9.—The "Vossische Zeitung" declares that the agitation for a general strike has slackened. Government, however has taken all precautionary measures.

The Majority Socialist workers have issued a manifesto against a general strike owing to the probable stoppage of food-supplies. Government troops have taken possession of Magdeburg. Public services have been resumed.

GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

News has reached Paris that the German Government at Weimar has sent a delegation to Vienna to discuss the Union of German-Austria with Germany.

MR. SHUKUL RESIGNS.

HIS "DETESTATION OF ROWLATT BILLS."

HIS LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

To,
THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
SIMLA.

Dated Sihora, the 6th April, 1919.

My Lord,—I respectfully beg to tender my resignation of membership of the Indian Legislative Council and while doing so, let me assure your Lordship that it is an overwhelming sense of duty which impells me to take this course.

As your Lordship is aware, I never concealed my detestation of the Rowlatt Bill. I always regarded it as a most inopportune and an ill-advised measure particularly at a time of peace, when nothing but calm prevailed throughout the country and I have always held that the Emergency Law, as now enacted, is not only subversive of the fundamental principles of liberty and justice but is also destructive of the elementary rights of free citizenship on which is based the very safety of the country as a whole and the State itself and as such it is fraught with dangerous consequences. For these reasons I for one could not in all conscience reconcile myself with the attitude which the Government adopted with regard to this Bill from the very beginning and I could not help expressing my profound dissatisfaction with the manner of its passage into law by the Government with the help of the majority of the official votes exclusively and that too, not only in the teeth of the solid non-official opposition in the Council chamber but all the unanimous outside popular opposition to it in the country, notwithstanding.

Your Lordship is further aware that I, along with my other Hon'ble non-official colleagues in the Council at the final stage of the debate on the Bill, requested you to withhold your assent o the Bill, but that, too, you could not see your way to accept and last of all, I expected and hoped that in view of the critical situation created in the country by the passage of this obnoxious Bill into law, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, would advise His Majesty to signify His disallowance to the Bill and I waited so long, but waited in vain, and I now observe that the Government is as determined as ever to retain this coercive measure in the Statute Book, without showing the least regard for the feelings and sentiments of the people in the country and persist in a policy with which I have been in entire disagreement and which I believe to be absolutely wrong, altogether uncalled-for, and extremely harmful, in the best interest of the country and the Empire which it is my duty to serve.

I have therefore taken a long time to consider the matter in all its aspects and have after a long, deep and anxious reflection come decidedly to the con clusion that it is no longer possible for me to continue as an Additional Mem ber of the Council, constituted as at present and be at the same time of any real service to my fellow countrymen. It is therefore with the greatest reluctanc and regret that I decide to tender my resignation.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's Most Obedient Servant,
(Sd.) B. D. SHUKUL,
Additional Member,
Indian Legislative Council.
(Elected Landholders Representative, C. P.)

MARRIAGES WITH OVERSEAS SOLDIERS.

BILL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill which provides that where a marriage was contracted in the United Kingdom during the war by a member of the Overseas forces, a competent court in the district where the marriage occurred is empowered to entertain matrimonial proceedings by either party to the marriage. The bill applied to self-governing dominions, also to many of his Majesty's possessions and protectorates. The bill passed its first reading.

COTTON IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 13.

The Board of Trade has directed that with regard to prohibitions of imports no ration will be granted for cotton hosiery except in piece, for which ration fifty per cent. of 1916 imports will be allowed. No restrictions will be retained on cotton yarn, grey and bleached cloth, except cotton duck after April 30th and dyed, coloured and printed cotton goods will be admitted freely from all sources.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 12.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Ministry of Health Bill passed its third reading.

FATE OF THE VINDICTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 12.

The Vindictive which was being salved at Zeebrugge has broken in half and will have to be blown up.

A GENERAL WAR MEDAL.

FREE PRELIMINARY ISSUE TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ivor Phillips, Mr. Churchill said that a general war medal had been decided upon and the design of the ribbon approved. A free preliminary issue would be made to all who were entitled to the medal, whether serving or discharged.

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

DR. LAVERAN'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

CANNES.—At the Scientist's Congress, Dr. Laveran, discoverer of the malaria parasite, read a report urging immediate organisation of an international bureau to arrange for co-operation of the National Red Cross Societies with National and Governmental activities. Various speakers agreed that malarial diseases could thus be controlled effectively.

ESSEN MINERS DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Essen dated April, 9th states that the conference of miners and mineowners decided that a six-hour day for miners was at present impossible, but decided to grant a seven-hour day. Government troops arrested the strike committee, dispersed the civilians who attacked troops and also arrested the publisher of the newspaper "Spartacus."

BRITISH BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

The Budget will be introduced on April 30th.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

TO LEAVE PARIS SOON.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY RUMOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 13.

President Wilson's request that the departure of the George Washington should be hastened has occasioned an extraordinary crop of rumours in Paris.

It is interpreted by the French press American correspondents as an indication of the President's dissatisfaction with the course of discussions and a hint that he is prepared to quit the conference unless it gets back to the fourteen points and the armistice terms, which, he feels, have been recently ignored.

On the other hand Reuter's Paris correspondent learns that the situation in America imperatively requires the presence of the President who is receiving constant appeals from his political supporters to return.

It is pointed out that President Wilson's signature to the Peace Treaty is not necessary and that Mr. Lansing and Colonel House are fully empowered to represent him at the conference.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 13.

PARIS.—A high British authority repeats that all outstanding questions are practically settled. The plenary session on the afternoon of April 11th may be continued on April 12th.

SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE.

NEED TO GUARANTEE COMMON INTERESTS OF ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

The "Temps", commenting on the general situation, states that in view of the uncertainty caused by the situation in Eastern Europe and the internal crisis in Germany, certain of the Allied Governments are inclined to recommend that the Entente Powers, including the United States, should associate themselves for such time as necessary to guarantee their common interests and the general interests of civilisation.

ALLIED OBLIGATIONS TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Arnold, Mr. Boldwin said that the Allied obligations to the United Kingdom on March 31st were £1,568,447,000 sterling and Dominions' obligations were £896,000 sterling.

DEATH OF COLONEL THOMAS CADELL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 13.

The death is announced of Colonel Thomas Cadell.

Colonel Thomas Cadell was born in 1835. He was educated in the Edinburgh Academy; served with a 2nd European-Bengal Fusiliers at siege of Delhi and with 3rd Bengal Cavalry in the Oudh Campaign. He was the Governor of the Andaman and Nicobar islands from 1879 to 1892. He got V. C. for saving life on two occasions at the siege of Delhi 1857; and C. B. for service during the Indian Mutiny. He died at the age of 84.

OVERSEAS TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 12.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lords Denman and Stanhope, Lord Peel said that it had been decided to hold a triumphal march of overseas troops through London, but pending the working out of particulars he was unable to announce the precise date. He would take into consideration whether the march would consist of complete units with guns, transport and everything.

Lord Harcourt hopes that no time would be lost as thousands of Australians and Canadians were going home daily. He hoped that representatives of troops from the Crown Colonies, many of whom were coloured as those from the West Indies, would be included in order that they might receive a tribute to the sacrifices they had made.

Lord Peel said Government quite appreciated the point that Overseas troops included the Crown Colonies.

P. & O COMPANY.

12 PER CENT. DIVIDEND DECLARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 12.

The P. and O. Company have declared an interim dividend on Deferred shares at the rate of twelve per cent. free of tax.

DISTURBANCES IN CAIRO.

MURDER OF STATE RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 13.

CAIRO, April 3.—The mob at Cairo today murdered the State Railway official Mr. Dykes, also a Greek resident. Order was restored in the afternoon. Six were killed and a number injured in the disturbances.

TROOPS FIRE ON THE MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 13.

CAIRO, April 4.—A communique states that during yesterday's disturbances troops were several times obliged to fire on the mob. Nine were killed and 56 wounded. All is quiet in Cairo to-day.

CURRENCY SITUATION IN PERSIA

SIR HUGH BARNES' STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 12.

Presiding at a meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Sir Hugh Barnes remarked that Persia was one of the countries which would end the war without inflated currency. The Persian Kran had steadily appreciated with the rise in value of silver and the present rate of sterling exchange must tend greatly to stimulate imports as soon as shipping was available and freights fell to a reasonable figure.

Sir Percy Symes paid a high tribute to the very great patriotic services of the staff of the bank in very critical times.

STEAMER WITH BOLSHEVIKS ABOARD MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

MADRI.—A steamer deporting four hundred Russian Bolshevists to Odessa struck a mine in the Dardanelles. There were 100 casualties.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVT.

M. P'S. MESSAGE TO PREMIER TO REFUSE TO RECOGNISE IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 13.

Another telegram signed by 200 members of Parliament was despatched to Mr. Lloyd George last night, urging the British delegates to refuse to agree to any proposal to recognise the Russian Soviet Government. The sending of the telegram was initiated by Mr. Clem Edwards.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution favouring proportional representation by 235 votes to 201. The attitude of the Senate remains doubtful, but its opposition six years ago to a similar law is believed to have lessened.

COMMANDEERING OF A LONDON HOTEL.

CROWN'S RIGHT TO SEIZE SUBJECT'S PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 13.

The Court of Appeal by a majority allowed the appeal of De Keyser's Hotel, London, in the test action against the Crown, who had requisitioned the premises, for payment of rent and for compensation during nine months of occupation.

The Crown argued that the King was empowered to take his subjects' property for the defence of the realm without payment.

The Master of the Rolls decided that there was no prerogative right to seize property for administrative purposes in connexion with the defence of the realm without indemnifying the owners. De Keyser's claimed £13,520 for occupation alone.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

AUSTRALIA BEATS NEW ZEALAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 11.

In the Interservices Rugby Tournament at Bradford Australia beat Newzealand by points to 5.

MAHATMA GHANDHI'S

ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In order that Satyagraha may have full play and a chance of permeating the masses, in my humble opinion, the following instructions should be STRICTLY obeyed.

Some of the Items may require change later. The rest are INVIOLABLE PRINCIPLES of Satyagraha.

No Processions.

No Organised Demonstrations.

No Hartals on any accouut whatsoever without previous instructions of the Committee.

ALL POLICE ORDERS TO BE IMPLICITLY OBEYED.

No Violence.

No Stone-Throwing.

No Obstructions of Tramcars or Traffic.

No Pressure to be exercised against anyone.

AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

No Clapping of Hands.

No Demonstrations of approval or disapproval.

No Cries of Shame.

No Cheers.

Perfect Stillness.

PERFECT OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS OF VOLUNTEERS OR MANAGEMENT.

(Sd.) Mohandas K. Ghandhi.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 8th.

Day's Export to Gteat Britain...	7,000
" to Continent	11,000
Fair Rly Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.65.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, April 11th.

Futures at New York July	26.15
" " Oct.	22.57

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 7th.

Rates 3%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4

London, April 8th.

Rate 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	69½
Government Securities 3 %	69½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	27.62

WAR LOANS.

London, April 8th.

5½ % 1928—1928	£87
4½ % 1925—1945	£89
5 % New	£95 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 8th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lb. ex-ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Maximum price fixed for shipment.	600
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Sellers	600
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate)	600
Toria Rapeseed April-May Paid	595
Maximum price fixed for Shipment.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Brazlers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	28/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Value	29/2½
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi June-July Value	29/3½
Tone:—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Paid	2/0½
Tone:—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 12.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 476 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 481, fluctuated between Rs. 480 and Rs. 483 and advanced to Rs. 485. July-August Broach was done at about Rs. 9 over the April-May rates. At 3 p.m. the price was steady at Rs. 485 for April-May, and the bazaar closed at 3-30 p.m. at this rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 487 and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

MESSRS. DULERAI AND CO REPORT'S

On Thursday our Market for E. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 484 per candy, declined to 482 and remained steady at that point. Again the improvement brought the prices to 486 but owing to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, jobbers on account of the impending strike came out to unload and the prices declined to 479. At Colaba the market was kept closed on account of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

The Market on Thursday opened strong at 484 and had it not been for the fear of the closing of the market a further rise would have been noticed. Our Market was uptill now little affected by the continuous rise in the American Market but, since the export demand for Europe is coming forth, our Market will be lifted in order to fall in line with the American Market. In comparison with the foreign Markets the prices are below parity. Europe is bare of Cotton and Cotton goods and demand for Cotton on a broad scale is expected after the signing of the peace.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	488
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	497
Fully Good Bengal	May	385
Fine Oomras	May	445
Good Southerns	May June	483

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th April 1919.

Cotton	10,747 bales.
Wheat	5,068 Cwts.
Linseed	1,492 "
Rape, etc.	336 "
Gingellyseed	1,048 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	170 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	37,823 "
Myrabollams	3,378 "
Cottonseed	2,562 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	732 "
Jawar	220 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 12th 5-30. p. m

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	76 8 0	8 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	76 8 0	8 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	76 8 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 0 0	13 8 0
" Cawnpore	12 14 0	13 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed Brown Bold	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Thin	14 5 0	14 13 0
Teaseed White 85-15	111 0 0	22 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	105 0 0	21 0 0
" Black	102 0 0	20 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	92 0 0	18 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 12 0	17 4 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	17 4 0
Barley	7 1 0	7 9 0
Mowrasseed	42 0 0	.....
Castorseed	77 0 0	15 14 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 7 0	
Linseed May	15 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 12th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No 10	0 14 12
Simplex No. 10	0 14 8
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 15 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12th:

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 0½
Fcs. Demand	199
American Dollars	286
Hongkong "	224
Shanghai	322
Japan	146
Singapore	187

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 12.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-10-0.

EXCHANGES.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 11/32 to 5/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 199.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 216.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-8.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 320.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 286-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
The following are the Bank rates:
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady at the opening but declined later on account of profit-taking and closed easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,160, Swan 590, Simplex 640, Shahpurji 120, Pearl 535, Madhowji 2,140, Luxmi Cotton 1,775, Kohinoor 1,310, Currimbhoy 352½, Kastoorchand 1,035, Finlay 465, Fazulbhoy 740, David 575, Crescent 227½, Colaba 1,540 xd., Century 462½, By. Cotton 585, By. Dyeing 1,485, Bundi 38¾, Katni O. 265, Katni defd. 1,380, Shivrajpur 40, Tata New Defd. 425 p., Tata Old Defd. 1,090, Tata O. 235, Alcocks 890, Bt. Burma Petroleum, 15-5, By. Burma 980, By. Tramway 587½, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro. 1,265, Tata Bank 12-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,160, Swan 585, Simplex 645, Shahpurji 120, Pearl 555, Madhowji 2140, Luxmi Cotton 1,859, Kohinoor 1,310, Currimbhoy 357½, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 465, Fazulbhoy 745, David 57, Crescent 227½ Colaba 1,540, Century 460, By. Cotton 585, By. Dyeing 1,485, Bundi 37½, Katni O. 265, Katni Defd. 1,380, Shivrajpur 40, Tata New Defd. 425, Tata Old. Defd. 1,090, Tata O. 235, Alcocks 890 Bv. Burma 980. Bt. Burma Pearoleum 15.10, By. Tram. 585, By Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1 270.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The market for coal shares ruled quite steady and certain stocks showed an upward tendency, including Singaran, Standard and Bhulan Bararee. There was not much doing in jute mill shares, but the tendency of the market for these securities was very firm. The industrial section received only a moderate amount of support, but favourite stocks were in strong demand without there being any special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bardoni 17-12. Bhulanbhararee 43-4, Boroola 0-10 p. Bolampur 13-4, Damuda 27-8, Kosoonda 32-8, Kuardi 28, Patmohna 19-12, Searsole 13-8, Singaran "A" 16-6, Standard 50-8.

Jute:—Waverley 14-4.

Tea:—Rutema 13-12.

Miscellaneous:—Buxa Timber Trading 14-8, Cliveden Coke 17-8, Frank Ross 12-12, Indian Iron and Steel 3-8 p, Marshall and Sons India Ltd., 14-8, Muir (pref) 50, New Savan Sugar 9-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-2 to Rs. 70-4.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, April 12.

The rice market was absolutely dull as prices have reached the control maximum. Brokers are greatly worried regarding their own future. Millers are not selling rice and paddy is being stored. One observer says either the control must go, or the Defence of India Act must be enforced against Paddy holders.

The Deputy Food Stuffs Commissioner notifies to all that C. I. F. as forward business is prohibited, except consignments to the Bombay Famine Fund, and the Bombay Merchant Cheap Grain Shop Association.

POONA ST. AGNES' NEEDLE WORK.

A correspondent writes:—

The first report for a period of two years on the working of this Institution has just been published.

The Needle Room was established in April 1917. The object of the Institution are to provide a means of honest and independent livelihood to poor women and girls, and to teach them sewing work so that they may arrange for their clothing conveniently and economically. Incidentially, their attending the Needle Room prevents them going from door to door begging or in search of work and this protects them from the temptations of the street.

The Needle Room is now managed by Mr. Thomas Cooke, late Chief Clerk to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, assisted by Mr. M. F. D'Abrew, Proprietor of the Albion Printing Press, and Mr. Charles Saldanha, Professor, Deccan College.

In order to establish the Needle Room and to obtain the necessary sewing machines, furniture, etc., an appeal was made for donations which was generally responded to. A sum of Rs. 935 in all was received and also presents of two sewing machines, one table and two benches.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,965; about eighty per cent. of the sewing charges go to the women workers, and the balance goes to meet the necessary expenditure, such as house rent, payment of tailors employed as cutters and instructors, etc.

In all 23 women and girls have been benefited by employment in the Needle Room.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

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They guarantee cure of

I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrenes, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Irruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano.

II. Hydrocele, and Orchitis;

III. Obstruction of Urine; due to gleet, gravels or any other urinary causes.

IV. Renal Colic and Gallstone; [Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]

V. (a) Diabetes; (b) Pulmonary Phthisis up to the stage when the Patient has not been bed-ridden and reduced to skeleton but has vitality enough to digest our medicines.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, L.M.S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shashtri.

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each; and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Rs. 2 for each.

Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.

Apply with history of your ailment, to:

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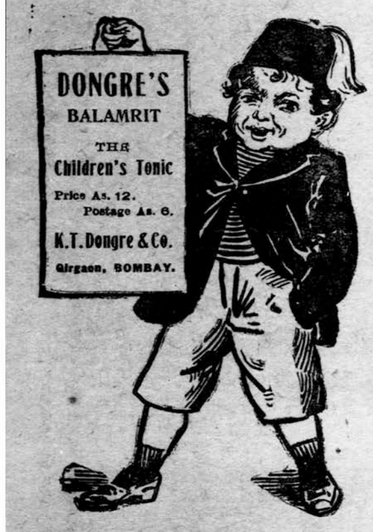

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Large quantities of all classes of Fillets recognised Makers, Stripping Brushes, Top Flats from 100s. to 130s. &c.

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1 Weft Ring Frame by Brooks and Doxey per S.S. "URQUHART," due this week.

3 Pair Weft Mules by Platts, in best working order and condition guranteed complete, lying in Home packed cases.

2 Pair Taylor Lang's Mules for Warp guaranteed in complete working order.

Milling Machines, Redial Drilling Machines Lathes, Looms &c.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELL

MURDER OF A RAJPUT.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

Nara Chhita and two others ..... Appellants accused

v.

King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal from the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Advani, Sessions Judge of Broach, on the accused on the charge of murdering a Rajput of Warner named Laxman on 18th January, 1918. Mr. I. N. Mehta with Mr. Mukundrao H. Dave appeared for the first appellant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Briefly the facts were these. The deceased Laxman with his wife Dudhi and an old mother lived at the village of Warner near Ankleshwar. Dudhi had a younger sister Jivi who had lost her husband some time back and lived with her two daughters at Borasara, a few miles away from Warner. The two sisters were on visiting terms. It was said th at Jivi during the lifetime of her husband was on intimate terms with Nara Chhita, the first accused, who used to live at her place. This intimacy was continued even after Jivi became a widow. But a year or two before the murder of Laxman the appellant had broken with Jivi and was living separately in a house close by. A day or two previous to the 18th of January, 1918, the deceased Luxman, Jivi's sister's husband, paid a visit to Jivi in order to fetch her daughters to his village in order to eat green Juwari. He went to the village in his cart. Since then he disappeared and was not to be traced. On the 6th of February, i.e., nearly 19 days after the murder, a dead body of a male was found in the Bhalai well situated near along between the main cart road from Ankleshwar to Surat. A panchkyas was made and the dead body was sent to the Ankleshwar Hospital for post mortem examination. The doctor said that he could not say positively that the body was easy of identification as the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. He further said that a wife or sister may or may not identify the face. As the police suspected that the dead body was of the deceased Laxman and as he could not be traced after his visit to Jivi, Jivi was arrested. The first accused was also arrested. Jivi and her sister Dudhi (wife of the deceased) were taken to the hospital for idenifying the dead body, but there they said they could not identify it and Dudhi said that it was not the dead body of her husband. On 21st February, however, Jivi was tendered a pardon and made an approver and then she told that the dead body was that of Laxman and also told the whole story of the murder. She said that the accused Nara was intimate with her and he grew suspicious of the frequent visits of the deceased Laxman to her place and suggested to her to join him in doing away with Laxman. She showed her willingness. The first accused next day called the other two accused and on the morning of the 18th January Jivi, Laxman the deceased, and the first accused-appellant, went to Ankleshwar in Laxman's cart. At Ankleshwar Jivi made some purchases and went to a tailor's shop. While the first accused, the two others who met him at Ankleshwar and Laxman went to a liquor shop and drank heavily. In the evening all of them, including Jivi started to go back to their village in the same cart. As Laxman was dead drunk he was placed in the cart, while Jivi and the first accused walked after the cart. The other two remained seated in the cart. On the way the first accused asked the other two to do what had to be done and the two sat on Laxman's body and Laxman died. Then they stopped near the Bhalai well, brought a big stone from a field close by, wrapped Laxman's body in a chuddar and put the stone inside and threw the body into the well. Then the two accused went to their villages. Jivi and the first accused returned to Borasara.

The first accused had made a confession on the 25th February before the Third Class Magistrate of Mangrol, but he withdrew it before the committing magistrate at Ankleshwar. The second accused had made a confession on 3rd August 1918, but withdrew it before the Sessions Court. The third accused had made a confession on 24th August 1918, stuck to it before the committing magistrate and withdrew it before the Sessions Court.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Sessions Judge relying on Jivi's story and the corroboration supplied to it by the retracted confessions of the three accused held them guilty of the offence of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life.

At the hearing it was contended for the first appellant that the dead body found in the well was not identified as that of Laxman, because even the wife was not able to identify the dead body as that of her husband; her conduct also was peculiar as she did not make any inquiries about her husband and did not observe any mourning. Secondly, the evidence of Bai Jivi, the approver, was weak and unreliable and was not supported in material particulars by independent and untainted evidence except the confessions of the three accused which were exculpating as regards themselves and retracted. It was also contended that the confession of the first accused was not voluntary as the police were keen on securing a confession from him and it was made a pretty long time after his arrest, while he was though nominally in magisterial custody really in Police custody.

Their Lordships in dismissing the appeal and confirming the convictions and sentences passed on the accused said that they believed that the confession of the first accused was voluntary and although it was retracted, it could be considered for the purpose of identity of the accused. Jivi's story was supported by these confessions and there was no doubt about the presence of all the accused and Jivi near the scene of murder on 18th January 1918.

REG.
ZARZINA
OR
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MEDICAL SUPERVISION IN AIDED SCHOOLS.

HALF THE COST TO BE BORNE BY GOVERNMENT.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay as regards medical supervision of resident students in aided schools.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council held in December 1916, a resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg was accepted on behalf of Government and was passed by the Council in the following form—

"That Government may be pleased to consider whether it is not advisable to compel all boarding schools, which receive any monetary grant from Government, to arrange for the regular attendance of a medical officer and the periodical medical inspection of all children residing in those schools."

2. Government have now decided that all aided schools with hostels or boarding houses attached to them should make adequate provision for the medical supervision of their boarders, and that the relevant rules in the Grant-in-aid Code and the Code of Regulations for European Schools should be so amended as to make such provision one of the conditions of the annual Government grant-in-aid to these schools the penalty for a breach of the condition being the reduction or even the withdrawal of the Government grant.

3. At the same time Government consider that in view of the fact that the cost of providing medical supervision in the case of students in hostels attached to Government institutions is at present borne by Government and not recovered from the students, it would be unreasonable to expect students to pay for their medical supervision in hostels attached to aided institutions. In order however to prevent the whole cost falling upon the managers, the suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction for the payment of special grants to aided schools for the proper medical supervision of their resident students has been approved subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the school shall make arrangements for medical attendance on boarders on lines to be laid down by the Department;

(b) that the Government contribution shall be to the extent of one-half of the actual cost, limited however in each case to the scale sanctioned by Government in the case of assistant surgeons, namely:—

For the first 100 boarders or less, Rs. 30 per mensem.

For each additional 50 or a fraction thereof, Rs. 10 per mensem.

With regard to condition (a) mentioned above, Government have decided that there should be a uniform set of regulations defining the nature and extent of the arrangements for medical supervision, which will apply not only to hotels attached to aided institutions but also to those attached to Government institutions, and steps are being taken to draw up such a set of regulations, which will be notified in due course for general information.

A GOVT. COMMERICAL SCHOOL AT BAGDAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April, 12.

A Government Commercial Day School is to be opened at Bagdad in the near future. The course of study will be three years and will cover Arabic, English, commercial history and geography, mathematics, bookkeeping and accounts, business correspondence, type writing, shorthand and economics. The Director of Education, Bagdad is advertising for a British Principal and two British assistant instructors for the school

The suit by the Lever Brothers to restrain the Madras soap manufacture using the word "Moonlight" and similar printed matter has been dismissed by the Chief Court of Madras.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

RAILWAYS ALL OVER THE WORLD PAY HANDSOME DIVIDENDS.

India, though she owns a number of Railways, very few have been started purely with Indian capital.

Recently a concession was granted to Messrs. Apte Joshi & Co., by the Government of India for conversion of a Railway from Teesta to Kurigram in the Bengal Presidency of India and for the construction of an extension to Chilmari.

The remaining shares available soon after the formation of the Company were underwritten by the Agents and now that the Government have raised the embargo on them to be sold in the market, shares of the approximate value of Rupees Four Lacs face value, are offered to the public and Rs. 25 per share are called for now out of Rs. 100 face value.

INTEREST DURING CONSTRUCTION.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid during conversion on all share capital actually paid up. Such interest will be continued to be paid until the close of the half year in which the line is opened throughout for public traffic on the metre gauge and from such date the rebate terms will come into force.

Full particulars and prospectus together with the Memorandum of Association may be obtained to-day on application to Mr. A. MONIZ, Agent and Broker, recently appointed by the Company's Agents by addressing a post card to P. O. Box 396, Bombay.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

CLOSE OF PROSECUTION.

QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT ARGUED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April, 11.

To-day's sitting was almost wholly taken up with the examination of the Deputy Magistrate, Raghubirsingh. This witness was called on 5th February, and his cross-examination was postponed. At the outset the Court repaired to the outer compound to inspect the place where witness, held identification parades during the first two days. The witness said he posted pickets over suspected persons. These pickets were jail-officials, whereupon Mr. Justice Tudball remarked he held a very low opinion of those who were underpaid and overworked. It would have been better, said Mr. Justice Tudball, if witness had employed independent men.

"NOTES KEPT FAIRLY WELL."

Witness replied Mr. Goad was there three days and he did not suggest it to him. Witness was subjected to heckling by Court in the early stages, but ultimately Mr. Justice Tudball was heard remarking that 'witness had kept his notes fairly satisfactorily."

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he had suggested to Mr. Goad the selection of suspected men not because the number of these was large but because the number of outsiders was small. He wanted to have a fair proposition.

Witness was cross-examined particularly with reference to entries in identification records. Witness, admitted that the accused objected to Mr. Goad"s presence during identifications, and consequently Mr. Goad ceased coming thereafter. Witness used to consult Mr. Goad on general points and also Mr. Wallach, and adopted the suggestions or modifications of the procedure of discussion.

PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The prosecution closed with dramatic suddenness. On the Court assembling this morning Mr. Wallach mentioned, he did not want to produce Mr. Goad or Mr. Bellaris. This decision of the prosecution was a great surprise, considering that many persons had looked forward to Mr. Goad's examination with great interest. Mr. Goad himself seemed in a state of preparedness for some days past, appearing off and on in full uniform apparently expecting to be called upon at any moment.

Mr. Bellaris also visited the jail yesterday in uniform in connection with his anticipted evidence. Considering that Mr. Goad played, from the very start, an important role in this case, the abandonment of the examination of these two men appears very significant. The Court acceded to the prosecution request. Thus closed the prosecution.

A REQUEST TO COURT.

It was then suggested to the Court by some defense counsel that the case of the accused against whom very little evidence had been produced might be considered and if the Court were satisfied such accused might be discharged. The names of such accused with evidence against them were furnished

Mr. Wallach opposed and said Rampuri name for the Court's consideration, observing that against him there was only uncorroborated evidence of the approver and Rampuri's own statement as complainant before Mr. Hallowes. All this taken together did not sustain the charge against him.

Mr. Wallach opposed and Sardrampari had made a statement before the Civil Surgeon.

QUESTION OF LAW AND FACT.

Mr. Norton said that the prosecution could not cure defects in evidence against Rampuri by his own statements, and he could not be convicted on the approver's evidence. The Law was clear on the point.

Mr. Wallach was supported by the Commissioner. On Mr. Alston disputing, Mr. Norton challenged the prosecution counsel on question of Law, but the challenge was not accepted.

Mr. Alston said there was a question of fact contained in Rampuri's statements.

Mr. Norton pointed out that he had never denied Rampuri was at Kataipur even according to his own previous statement, on which Mr. Alston placed emphasis.

"INNOCENT ONLOOKER ASSAULTED.

Mr. Norton said Rampuri had nothing to do with the riot. He was there only an innocent on-looker, and was assaulted by Mahomedans.

Mr. Norton then read the approver's statement against Rampuri and remarked that the approver simply said he saw Rampuri in an unconscious state. Mr. Norton added he wanted to call Rampuri as a witness on a very important question, the question of cows, and unless he was discharged it was impossible to do so.

Mr. Justice Tudball asked Mr. Norton if he was filing written statements.

Mr. Norton replied he had to see the clients about it and could not say unless he saw them. He also referred to the disadvantages hitherto attending the matter.

Mr. Justice Tudball agreed there were disadvantages, but added if counsel could not say the Court would proceed straight with the examination of the accused. Afterwards Mr. Justice Tudball announced Court would rise until Monday to consider the cases of the accused mentioned to-day, and would then pass orders acquitting such of them against whom there was no satisfactory evidence.

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POONA DISTRICT FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of contributors to the Poona District Famine Relief Committee, Poona City, up to 5th instant.

H H Pantasachiva Chief of Bhor Rs. 1,000; A S A Westropp, Esq., I.C.S., Poona Rs. 350; P E Percival, Esq. I.C.S., Poona Rs. 350; Khan Saheb M N Mehta, Poona Rs. 500; R M Nissim, Esq., Poona Rs. 100; Col Onslow Poona, Rs. 100; Tribhuwandas Gujar, Esq. Poona Rs. 100; Sardar Madhavarao A Raste, Poona, Rs. 100; Miss M M Cathee, Poona, Rs. 132-2; A C Patel, Esq., Poona, (for January) Rs. 100; B. Bezenjea, Esq. Poona, Rs. 75; Hon Mr R P Paranjpye, Poona Rs. 50; J M Braganza, Esq., Poona Rs. 30; L V Kanhere, Esq Poona Rs. 30; T Krishnan, Esq., Poona Rs. 25; Rao Saheb M R Padey, Poona Rs. 25; D N Kapadia, Esq., Poona, Rs. 25: Sorabjjee Jehangir, Esq. Poona Rs. 12; Dinshaw M Nicholson, Esq., Poona, Rs. 10; C D Dwar, Esq., Poona, Rs. 5; B N Purandhare, Esq., Poona Rs. 15; R V Gurjar Esq Poona, Rs. 25; F S Sethna Esq Rs. 51; Major W R Wardon, Rs. 750; Bombay Presidency, Famine Relief Fnud, Rs. 5,000; The Poona Suburban Municipality, Rs. 183-8; The Poona Cheap Fodder Committee Rs. 6-14-6; Proceeds of the Benefit Show of the Napier Cinema, Poona, (January) Rs. 284-4; Engineering College Students Rs. 65; The Napier Cinema, Poona, (February) Rs. 85-4; Mr C A Anderson Rs. 50; Makarsankaranta Day Collections Rs. 3,025-13-9; Mr A C Patel, Poona (Febrary) Rs. 100; Mr S G Kale Rs. 15; S R Atre Esq Rs. 25; Mr Pithawala Rs. 10; Students of Dastur Hoshang High School, for Boys, Poona, Rs. 32; Napier Cinema Show (March 1919) Rs. 61; The Westerners Rs. 500; Shet Pannalal Karatmal Rs. 50; Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund Rs. 570; Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund Rs. 10,000; total Rs. 24,132-14-3.

KARNATAKA SABHA, MADRAS.

Under the auspices of the Karnataka Sabha, Madras, the President, Rao Saheb Dr. U. Rama Rao, is offering a prize of Rs. 50 for the best Social Drama in Kanarese, criticising the present day social evils. The drama should reach the Secretaries, The Karnataka Sabha, Kanara Press premises, Madras, on or before 15th July 1919. All competitions submitted become the absolute property of the Sabha. Manuscripts should be written on one side of the paper only

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BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

AMALGAMATION WITH BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

At the special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association held on 1st instant, at the Improvement Trust Office, consideration was given to a ltter received from the Secretary, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, intimating that the Institute had been started for doing on behalf of different departments of co-operative activities the kind of work which the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association has been doing in the sphere of the housing problem and enquiring whether the members of the Association would be agreeable to the proposal of transferring its work to the Institute, so that it may be carried by a Committee of the latter and pointing out that by such course latter and pointing out that the members of the Association by paying to the Institute the same subscription which they have been paying to the Association would get the advantage of both, viz., the use of the Co-operative Library and Reading Room and a free copy of the Co-operative Quarterly in addition to the leaflets issued by the Association and that even after amalgamation the work of the latter might be carried on under its old name. It was resolved unanimously that the Secretary of the Institute be informed that the members of the Association be agreeable to the proposal of amalgamating the Association to the Institute on the terms mentioned above and that pending the appointment of a Committee by the Institute the work of the Association be continued to be carried by the present Committee of the Association.

Mr. Orr in putting the resolution to the meeting said that he always held the view that the housing movement should be conducted by non-officials. That was the reason why he had declined to accept the Presidentship of the Association when it was offered to him on previous occasions and had suggested the names of the non-officials. By adopting the proposal he hoped that the work of the Association would in no way be allowed to suffer and would be conducted entirely by non-officials.

At the close of the proceedings Dr. Katrak expressed the sense of loss which the members of the Association felt at the pending departure of Mr. Orr. Mr. Orr in reply thanked Dr. Katrak and the members for the kind words. He said that whatever work he had done for the Association was a labour of love to him. He remarked that the Co-operative Housing movement had a great future before it. He would continue to take in the work of the Association even after his departure the same interest that he took while he was here. He said that he intended to come back again to Bombay as a visitor some years hence and looked forward to finding Mr. Talmaki's new venture in the housing enterprise making good progress. He hoped that in the new developments of estates undertaken by the Trust it would be possible to make increased provision for Co-operative enterprises and for the Housing of the middle-classes. He wished the Association every success.

D. E. SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES IN THANA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

It has already been announced that the Deccan Education Society of Poona is vigorously pushing forward its scheme of a first grade Arts College in Salsette and that funds are being raised for the purpose. I learn from a reliable sources that the new college is going to be associated with the sacred memory of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and will be called the Gokhale college. A happier choice of a name could not have been made. The D. E. Society, and his successors cannot raise a better memorial to him than the starting of a new college in Bombay permanantly recalling the services he rendered to the cause of education. I am sure the idea of the Gokhale College will also strongly appeal to the public mind and people will be glad to contribute liberally to the funds of a college as they will be helping not only in promoting the cause of higher education in good surroundings and under trustworthy auspices but in erecting a memorial to one of the greatest men of India in modern times.

The D. E. Society has recently taken over a secondary school, the Manji Madhavji English School, at Umbargaon and the formal transfer took place on Sunday last. The Collector of Thana district, Mr. G. L. Macgregor, attended the ceremony and distributed prizes to the pupils of the school. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and Professor V. G. Kale attended the ceremony and all the leading men from Mumbargaon and outside were present. Mr. MacGregor expressed satisfaction at the progress English education was making in Thana district and congratulated the Mumbargaon people on the transference of their school to the D. E. Society. The society proposes to place the school on a sound footing and gradually to raise it to the status of a high school. It is also proposed to introduce manual training and the teaching of agriculture into the school.

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ENCOURAGING CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.

A GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

With a view to encourage the construction of wells which may have the effect of reducing water-logging under canals, Government decided in February, 1916, that the provisions of Section 48 of the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879, under which land deriving benefit by percolation from a canal is liable to a water rate, should not be enforced in respect of land watered by wells sunk at a distance of more than 100 feet from any canal, provided that such wells are fed by natural percolation only and not by a surface channel or a constructed underground channel or pipe. These orders were published in a Press Note, but as they do not appear to have obtained wide publicity Government desire to bring them again to the notice of the public. They also desire to point out that the provisions of Section 48 of the Irrigation Act do not apply to wells sunk before the admission of water into a canal, even though these may be situated within 100 feet af the canal

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF JUVENILE SMOKING.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

At Thursday meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Dr. Parakh will enquire if juvenile smoking in Burma has reached a stage when prosecutive legislation may be usefully undertaken, also whether the appointment of the Assistant Proctector of Emigrants will be continued, and whether a person well acquainted with Indian Languages and conversant with the habits and ways of deck passengers will be appointed

Mr. Dubern will move that the plans on the site for contagious disease hospital for Rangoon be selected and a fund provided for its erection in next yearly budget.

RACING IN BURMA.

PROPOSALS OF BURMA GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 12.

A Burma Government resolution contains instructions for the control of all horse and pony racing in Burma. The proposals published for criticism at the beginning of the year have, says the resolution, met with gratifying unanimity and are made effective, with a few amendments. The number of bookmakers permitted at the meeting is increased from two to four and the number of meetings from three to four.

Proposals for more than four meetings must be sanctioned by local Government. Restrictions have been put against the promoters of a meeting being financially interested in the profits. Government's present proposals represent the least possible interference with racing, compatible with efficiency of control and the Lieutenant-Governor expects that they will meet with acceptance and faithful observance.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 12.

The disturbance in North-west India yesterday almost disappeared. But another is approaching. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal, and Kashmir and a few falls occurred in Burma, Kumaon Hills, North-West Frontier Province and South Madras. The chief amounts:—Victoria Point, two inches; Gauhatti, Mymensingh, three-quarters; Dhubri, Narayanganj, Barisal, Dinajpur, one; Sonmarg, a half and Dera Ismail Khan a quarter
Forecast:—No lare change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is above normal in the south-east, but is below it in the submontane districts. Both day and night temperatures are above the average at Ambala.

The United provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal at Bikaner, but is below it in north-east Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly below the average in south Rajputana; night temperature is also in defect at Mount Abu, but is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from Gujarat and Kathiawar. The sky is clear in Central India West. Night temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are cleare or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations in the south. Night temperature is in excess at Raipur and in defect at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except in the extreme southern districts. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and rose to 108 deg. F. at Nizamabad yesterday; night temperature is slightly below the average in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Colombo again reports 0.20in. of rain; weather has been dry elsewhere. The disturbance in the north has disappeared, but conditions are not quite settled yet.

Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Sunmmary for the 11th April 1919.

The disturbance in north-west India has moved eastwards and become less marked. Dust-storms are reported from many places in north-west India and light local rain occurred in Kashmir and the hills of the north Punjab. There have been a few falls in south Burma and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 12th of April, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (11 h)	74.2	65.2	80	..	8.57	—7.01
Jask	84.6	71.4	68	..	5.18	+1.17
Do. (11th)	80.4	72.0	70	..	5.18	+1.18
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	83.9	55.4	43	..	8.11	—1.40
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	100.1	69.1	54	..	2.06	+0.05
Ambala	100.6	67.8	41	..	5.74	—0.19
Delhi	97.7	71.5	54	..	2.87	—0.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.0	74.5	23	..	1.19	—0.69
Mainpuri	104.6	69.5	42	..	1.75	—0.66
Jhansi	103.1	76.5	33	..	2.41	+0.56
Cawnpore	105.6	73.1	28	..	0.97	—1.27
Allahabad	105.6	72.2	18	..	4.22	+1.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	66.6	40	..	0.35	—0.83
Karachi	83.0	73.5	77	..	1.24	—0.25
Ajmer	94.6	76.9	29	..	0.72	—0.68
Jaipur	97.6	70.0	20	..	1.54	—0.07
Kotah	99.8	77.6	25	..	1.18	—0.23
Mount Abu	78.4	63.9	29	..	0.39	—0.78
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	100.8	71.1	65	..	0.04	—0.37
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	96.7	72.6	34	..	0.62	—0.24
Indore	97.6	73.6	32	..	3.32	+2.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.5	72.5	27	..	10.8	+7.04
Saugor	98.8	70.6	22	..	4.58	+1.95
Hoshangabad	102.1	70.8	41	..	6.33	+4.42
Khandwa	101.8	74.8	26	..	1.54	+0.20
Akola	103.2	74.7	42	..	3.61	+1.50
Amraoti	103.4	73.7	18	..	4.47	+2.30
Nagpur	105.3	71.4	26	..	8.49	+5.58
Chanda	106.5	75.8	24	..	4.61	+1.38
Raipur	103.1	79.7	21	..	7.85	+5.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	77.5	78	..	0.20	—0.46
Ratnagiri	85.5	75.9	70	..	3.64	+2.65
Marmugao	86.9	..	73	..	3.02	+1.78
Karwar	89.1	77.8	77	..	4.58	+2.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.9	67.9	27	..	0.21	—0.90
Ahmednagar	100.8	66.8	25	..	1.08	—0.60
Poona	97.5	65.1	45	..	2.07	+0.64
Sholapur	103.6	70.8	19	..	1.41	—0.43
Bijapur	101.8	70.8	34	..	0.58	—1.10
Belgaum	95.	62.7	71	..	4.36	+1.65
Aurangabad	100.7	74.8	25	..	1.93	+0.24
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.4	77.2	15	..	3.23	+1.14
Hyderabad	105.0	78.2	72	..	2.84	+0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.2	80.7	67	..	6.60	+2.91
Calicut	88.7	79.1	68	..	13.68	+6.02
Cochin	90.4	78.1	92	..	18.68	+5.86
Colombo	89.8	76.6	93	0.20	19.38	—14.08
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					17.56	+10.41
Masulipatam	93.3	81.0	76	..		
Bellary	103.5	77.2	42	..	6.14	
Cuddapah	106.8	80.7	47	..	7.83	+2.60
Madras	92.6	80.4	80	..	52.08	+31.06
Bangalore	95.3	70.7	68	..	8.13	+3.23
Coimbatore	94.2	71.0	64	..	12.51	+6.13
Trichinopoly	104.6	82.0	59	..	15.49	+5.99
Negapatam	92.0	82.0	78	..	43.06	+12.65

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th April 1919.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.800 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 "
Dew Point	72.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.732 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7 "
Minimum do.	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW,NE,W,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	192 Miles.

Your baby's health is too precious to be experimented with

Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation, and leads to indigestion, weakness, and wasting. It takes weeks, sometimes months, to get a wrongly-fed baby back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate; if the mother is healthy and the breast-milk is plentiful and rich enough to satisfy him, he rarely has a set-back.

Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo should be made rich and strong, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

Glaxo can be given in turn with or take the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food—there is nothing artificial about it—it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. Glaxo is in dry form, because the superfluous water (the germ-carrier of milk) has been driven off by the Glaxo process, which prevents the risk of milk-borne disease, and makes the nourishing curd of the milk easily and quickly digestible by every baby from birth.

Doctors and nurses recommend Glaxo as a complete food for baby because they know it is the purest form of milk obtainable, and because it is free from all risk of milk-conveyed tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other milk-borne diseases.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	12	m	10 0	26	2	12	m	3 54	17	7
			10 9a	26	7			3 54a	18	6
Sun.	13	m	10 39	26	10	13	m	4 23	17	0
			10 40a	26	9			4 31a	18	4
Mon.	14	m	11 13	27	5	14	m	4 49	16	6
			11 9a	26	10			5 4a	18	2
Tues.	15	m	11 44	27	9	15	m	5 13	16	1
			11 37a	26	11			5 35a	18	1
Wed.	16		0 14a	27	10	16	m	5 58	15	9
								6 5a	18	2
Thur.	17	m	0 4	26	10	17	m	6 44	15	8
			0 44a	27	9			6 34a	18	4
Fri.	18	m	0 30	26	7	18	m	6 31	15	10
			1 14a	27	7			7 3a	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 12 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 24m.	Sunset 6h. 55m.
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 22m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 21m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 21m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h. 20m.	" 6h. 57m.

The Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	8h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in ... that vessels in the Bombay Harbour ... with a standard instrument may by comparison ... of their barometer ascertain the error ... meter:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th April, 1919, was 30.035 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has ... be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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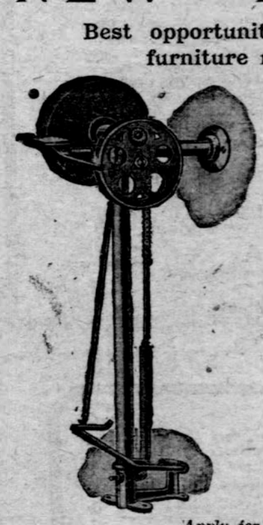

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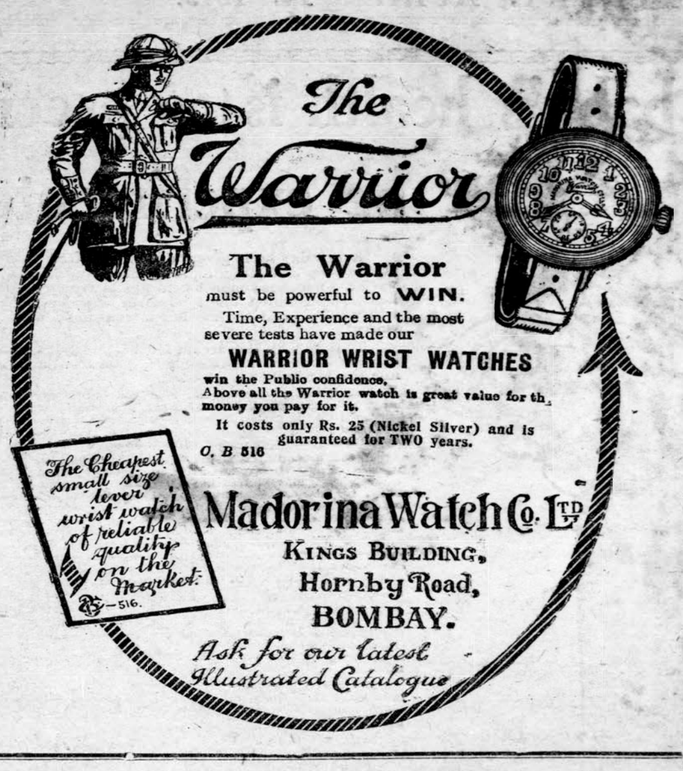
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